THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 35 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use.

It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD

EXCITING WOLF HUNT.

An English Member of Parliament in a Tight Place.

From the Omaha Daily Herald, August 4.

Thomas Cave, Esq., M. P., whose arrival in this city we recently noticed, passed on the next day in a special train with Dr. Durant for the purpose of inspecting the work, and the extraordinarily rapid and complete track-laying of this eighth wonder of the world—the Pacific Railroad. This railway, as most of our readers well know, is to complete the railroad connection between the seaboard of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Owing to the liberal subsidies granted by the United States Government, and the energy of the contractors and Dr. Durant, the road is being completed at the unprecedented rate of one and a half to five miles per day. Mr. Cave, English member of Parliament, represents large interests in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in our country. He has been engaged for several weeks in investigating the past and present history of that company, and personally visited and inspected the whole of that road. He states that his main object in visiting the Union Pacific Railroad at this time, is in order to enable him to make a comparison between this road and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The wisdom of this will appear when it is remembered that the Union Pacific Railroad is to be built as one of the first class of American railways, and under the immediate certificate of commissioners appointed by the Government, who are required to inspect and report upon every mile of this road. We learn from an entirely reliable source the details of an incident of Mr. Cave's visit to the end of the road, which might have had a more serious termination, and the result of which is a source of gratification to the friends of that gentleman. It appears that on Thursday evening the special train containing the excursionists stopped for the night in the vicinity of Julesburg, which has sprung up as if by magic within the last month, and which is located about 156 miles east of the base of the Rocky Mountains. Colonel Carling, of the Regular Army, has a large and fine camp under his command near that city, preparing for the construction of a fort to accommodate 1400 men, near the base of the mountains. Colonel Carling extended the hospitalities of his camp to the Hon. Mr. Cave, and invited him to hunt an antelope at 5 o'clock the next morning. True to the sportsman-like instincts of a British gentleman, Mr. Cave cordially accepted this opportunity for sport, although he had been informed that hostile bands of Sioux Indians infested the vicinity, and were constantly committing depredations. The hunting party consisted of Colonel Carling, Mr. Cave, the Colonel's orderly, and two scouts of experience, to be used as well for heading the game as to look out for Indians. At starting, a northeasterly direction was taken over the prairie, one scout moving about a mile distant on either flank, with orders to ride to the centre in case of alarm. Antelope were soon sighted in large numbers and exciting sport obtained. About 8 A. M., and immediately after an exciting chase, the orderly having Mr. Cave's rifle to reload, two fine wolves were sighted at about one-fourth of a mile distant. The Englishman, being anxious to obtain a nearer view, suggested a chase. Colonel Carling assured him that it would be impossible to come up with them, but expressed his willingness to allow Mr. Cave to try the experiment. Without waiting for his rifle, Mr. Cave rose in his stirrups and put his horse to the top of his speed in pursuit, begging the orderly to follow with his piece. After a tremendous run of about two miles, Mr. Cave was alongside the nearest wolf, but on looking around found the orderly had not come up. He accordingly rode at the near side of the wolf, and shouted from time to time in his ear, with a view of turning him within the range of Colonel Carling's rifle. About fifteen minutes of skilful management had brought the wolf within about 100 yards, when he drew back to allow the Colonel to fire, and he shouted to the orderly for his weapon. The Englishman, intent upon the exciting chase, had noticed neither the shouts nor signs from Colonel Carling, that a party of hostile Indians were approaching. He now, however, saw at a glance his danger, and the critical situation of affairs; and although the wolf was completely exhausted and would have been captured an easy prey, he thrust spurs to his horse, and rode for the orderly for his weapons, being wholly unarmed. Colonel Carling had for some time observed the approach of the band of Indians, well mounted, and dressed in simple blankets and leggings, as customary in their tribe, and saw that they were evidently manœuvring to cut off Mr. Cave from his party. Seeing that their presence was unknown to the Englishman, regardless of the danger, Colonel Carling resolved not to leave him to his impending fate, but gallantly, and at imminent risk to himself, followed Mr. Cave, thus preventing a recurrence of a similar tragedy to those which we have recently been called upon to record. At this juncture the night scout had discovered another party of Indians similarly mounted, approaching from an opposite direction, while the scout from the left came in with report that he had struck fresh Indian trails on the extreme left. Thus reinforced, the party drew rein for a short council of war, and dismounting as agreed, showed face to the foe and determined to make fight. This demonstration was effective. The wily Indian never makes a fair stand-up fight if there is a formidable opposition, and they well knew the power of the Henry rifle in such hands as these. In the sad tragedies of Mr. Hill, and of Mr. Brown, and other sad occurrences of recent date, the Indians have watched until they found a man separated from his comrades, and then unexpectedly swooped down upon and cut him down. We are glad we have no such termination to record of the case in point. Mr. Cave is loud in his praises of the coolness and gallantry of Colonel Carling, whom he pronounces as his ideal of a gentleman and a soldier: to whom, after their return from the hunt, he made cordial acknowledgment, as well as to his orderly for their prompt rescue, and resumed his journey. We give this illustration of the danger of sporting on the prairies until the troops have cleared them from hostile Indians, at least without an ample escort.

NICARAGUA.

England to Deliver the Mosquito Territory to Nicaragua—The Mission of Ex-President Martinez to England.

From El Porvenir, Rivas, N., July 15.

Ex-President Martinez, new Minister to England, left by last steamer for England to arrange the final delivery to Nicaragua of the Mosquito territory. This done, the development of that important portion of the republic will vastly contribute to the resources of the country in general. The prestige of a President who has been able to sustain himself in a Spanish-American country for ten years, will doubt facilitate this important event.

He is accompanied by Emile Benard, Esq., a gentleman born in this country, of French parents, and was educated in Paris and London, and has held, although quite young, important positions, such as Chief Justice, in San Juan del Norte. We do not doubt that the mission will fully obtain what is right and useful to the country.

We cannot fairly call it a question; the world knows the English policy of obtaining hold of certain important geographical positions, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Holgoland, St. Helena, Bornholm, and Greytown. We all know that little or no generosity was shown to Nicaragua when she reclaimed her rights; and, had it not been for the United States insisting on the restitution of the Mosquito coast and abandonment of the protectorate of England, our small republic could not have obtained her rights.

Nicaragua consented to pay the paltry sum of five thousand dollars to the so-called Mosquito King. She paid it always punctually; but when that individual died a hocus-pocus king was got up by some English speculators, and through their influence or representations the English Government appears to deny the sovereign right of Nicaragua over the Mosquito territory. To explain matters with the treaty in hand is the mission of General Martinez. We know that if the English Government should, which we very much doubt, go on in its pretensions, they could not be carried into effect, because the United States Government have had too much trouble on this score to allow itself to be troubled again about it. We have no doubt that the English Government, once well posted up on the affair, will cheerfully agree to what it was from the beginning their intention to do.

OBITUARY.

Marie Sophie Amelie, ex-Queen of Naples.

Despatches have been received at London, from Rome we presume, which announce the death of this lady, the wife of Marie Leopold Francis, surnamed "Little Bomba," ex-King of Naples. The deceased was the third daughter and fifth child of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, and was born at Possenhofen on the 4th of October, 1841. Her early years were barren of historic incident, her education and those of her sisters being obtained from the private tutors of her father. In 1854, her sister Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie was married to Francis Joseph, the present Emperor of Austria, and four years subsequently another sister, the Princess Caroline Therese Helene, was united to Maximilian, Prince of Thurn and Taxis. On the 8th of January, 1859, the deceased ex-Queen was married by proxy, and on the 3d of February following, in person, to the then Prince Royal of Naples. On the 22d of May of the same year she ascended the throne with her husband, and during the brief and shameful reign of Francis proved herself a devoted and affectionate wife. She accompanied the King in his flight from Naples to Gaeta, and during the short but memorable siege of the last-named city, endeared herself to the Neapolitan soldiers who composed the garrison by her course of conduct. Upon the fall of Gaeta, February 14, 1861, and the retirement of the ex-King to the Palace of the Quirinal, at Rome, she accompanied him, and resided there ever afterwards, sharing the many vicissitudes of fortune which have since attended her royal spouse.

Mrs. Abby Folsom.

By a telegram from Concord, New Hampshire, we are informed of the death of Mrs. Abby Folsom, at her residence in Rochester, in the same State, on the 8th instant. The deceased was, we believe, a native of England, her maiden name being Kelley. Between the years 1830 and 1833 she emigrated to this country, and took up her residence at Boston. There she soon became famous for her denunciation of slavery. With a coterie of kindred spirits she mounted the rostrum, and denounced the late "peculiar institution of the South," declaring that the negro was, in every respect, the equal of the white man, and even going so far as to declare in favor of amalgamation between the races. At the time when these doctrines were expounded the "moral ideas" of the country had not yet reached their full height, and even in pious Boston the preacher of anti-slavery dogmas was subject to such interruptions as could be caused by hootings, groanings, hissings, rotten eggs, and other and more forcible expressions of dissent. Notwithstanding these unfavorable aspects, the deceased lady persevered in her efforts, and was ever foremost in attending all of the anti-slavery meetings held in New England and New York. Her associates in this work were all the great abolition lights. As a speaker, Mrs. Folsom was bold, vigorous, and fearless. She never hesitated to express her opinion in the midst of the most overwhelming antagonism, and on more than one occasion gained her point by sheer personal courage and determination. In fact, she was a perfect Wendell Phillips in petticoats. The natural ability displayed by the deceased gained for her numerous admirers and friends, while her courage made even her opponents in political questions respect her. She was to the public at one time what Anna Dickinson and Mrs. Lucy Stone are at the present hour. The deceased was married quite a number of years to Mr. Folsom, a scholar and philanthropist, of New Hampshire. Soon after this event she retired to private life, from which she seldom ever afterwards emerged. Her life before her marriage, taken altogether, was a most extraordinary and successful one. She lived to see her dearly cherished anti-slavery doctrines engrafted upon the Constitution of the country, and in the certainty of this knowledge died, no doubt, perfectly contented and happy.

THE NEW CRISIS.

Ex-Senator Harris, of New York, on the Present Condition of the Country.

From the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, August 8.—I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's *Herald*, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you, sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to secure political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success, if they value their own freedom and prosperity. If people stop to think, they will spurn such an attempt with indignation; nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed. To cheat the people, the advocates of this nefarious scheme will keep before them the idea of martyrdom and all that sort of thing; but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at a less expense than the overthrow of our institutions. Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions, and not in the reception of a penny's profit during the strife. But never have I wished anything but a restored Union. For this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negeo nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the South are not to be restored to the Union, then the old Copperhead cry that the Union could not be restored by arms is verified. The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to return is an admission that the war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the Republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the erection of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great masses in the North, who generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object? Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people on this crisis. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama, and contemplate removal there, and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farewell to my purchase. The reasons are obvious. Fanatics may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you, again, from my heart. IRA E. HARRIS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Working Parties on the Pacific Railroad Line Attacked—Robbery of Live Stock—Encounter with the Savages.

FORT HAYES, SMOKY HILL ROUTE, PACIFIC RAILROAD, August 8, via Fort Harker, August 9.—The Indians have just made three separate descents on the working parties along the railroad beyond here. They stole all the stock, which numbered about forty head, from the contractors, and wounded several men. Several Indians were killed. Among these were three of the Cheyenne tribe. Small bodies of troops have gone out with the contractors, and they are again at work. The Indians are in large numbers all around us.

The Indian Commissioners at St. Louis—Runners Despatched to the Various Tribes—Prospect of an Early Peace.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The supply steamer chartered for the Indian Commission for the Upper Missouri, left here at four o'clock P. M. to-day. The Commissioners leave by rail on Sunday, for Leavenworth, to confer with General Hancock, after which they will proceed by boat to Omaha, and from there to the headwaters of the Missouri, to talk with the various bands of Indians located there, and to determine upon the best locality for a permanent reservation for Missouri river Indians.

Mr. G. B. Beauvas has been sent by special commission to Fort Laramie to assemble the hostile Sioux as soon as possible at that point, and Dr. Mathews has a similar mission to the Crow Indians located near Fort C. F. Smith. It is hoped that by the 1st of October a council will be held and a permanent treaty made with the Northern tribes. The Commissioners are all here with the exception of General Terry, who will join them on the Upper Missouri. Lieutenant-General Sherman seems to co-operate heartily with the other Commissioners in their endeavors to secure a permanent peace with the Indians.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 10—Noon.—American securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton firmer, with more doing; sales of 12,000 bales; prices unaltered. The weather is delightful and favorable for the crops. Pearlash, 42s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 10.—Petroleum flat at 42¾.

THE PACIFIC.

Indian Affairs in Arizona—A Heavy Dividend—The Wheat Crop—Political Affairs, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has established coaling stations for the outward bound China steamers at Brooks' Island.

Captain Sanford, commanding Camp McDowell, in Arizona, denies the statement of Governor McCormick that captured Indians have been enslaved, sold, or given up for slaughter to other tribes, and demands a court of inquiry.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend for July of $250 per foot, amounting to $200,000 in gold. Receipts for wheat for the week ending yesterday, about 250,000 sacks. The largest receipt ever know in the same period. The large demand for exportation, quicker receipts, and stiffens the price. Twenty-five vessels are loading for foreign and Eastern ports. Sales of prime to choice at $1·80@1·85. Arrived—Bark Goodall, from Baltimore. Legal-tenders at 72@72¼.

Governor Stanley addressed a large meeting last night, in opposition to Gorham and the Congressional policy of reconstruction, but favored qualified negro suffrage.

One death from yellow fever occurred at Resaca yesterday, the first ever known in these parts.

The grape crop will be very large.

Wheat unchanged.

Arrived, United States steamer Ossipee.

Murder in Glendale, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 10.—On Thursday afternoon, at Glendale, Dr. William Hughes had a controversy with one George Smith concerning a security debt. Smith made use of violent words, whereupon Hughes took him by the collar, telling him that he must not use such language. Yesterday morning, three sons of Smith came into Glendale, met Hughes on horseback, and all fired upon him without warning. Six bullets entered Hughes' body, the wounds proving fatal.

The Condition of ex-Alderman Fox.

MINEOLA, L. I., August 10.—Ex-Alderman Fox, President of the Southside Railroad, who was injured here on the railroad last Monday, is still in a precarious condition. He is considerably bruised about the body; but it is thought that he has received no internal injury, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The accident has been unfortunate for the Southside Railroad, which was about commencing operations, Mr. Fox being the chief manager of the enterprise.

Chili and Peru—Spanish Hostilities Renewed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—There was great excitement in Valparaiso and Lima, July 3 and 13, over news by the French mail, confirmed by overland advices from Buenos Ayres, that the Spanish fleet under Mendez Nunez had left Cuba to renew hostilities against Chili and Peru.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, August 10.—The steamer Secret, belonging to the Gulf Port Steamship Company, while on her way from Montreal, last night, ran into the steamer Lake St. Peter, cutting her in two and sinking her in three minutes. The crew took refuge on the wheel-house, and were all saved. The Secret did not sustain any material damage.

Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—Hugh Ferguson, one of our oldest citizens, died yesterday. The Secretary of the Southwestern Relief Commission reports upwards of $91,000 disbursed for the suffering poor.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 10.—Krause & Co.'s planing mill was burned last night. The loss is $15,000; uninsured.

THE YACHT CLUB SQUADRON.

The Fleet in a Fog—Clambake in Narragansett Bay—Race Around Block Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 9.—The New York Race Club Squadron left New London yesterday morning, sailing through a bank of heavy fog. Crowds of ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the unpleasant nature of the hour for leaving, thronged the dock to note its departure. The dark cloud-curtain that hung like a pall over the Sound materially retarded the progress of several of the leading yachts, and under the direction of the Commodore they anchored opposite Stonington, while the rest of the fleet, not observing his signal to "come to," continued on their course.

The arrival of the Phantom, Palmer, Fleur de Lis, and Dauntless was noted amid the booming of cannon and the screeches of steam-whistles, creating a most barbaric din. To-day there will be clambake up Narragansett Bay, given at the residence of E. A. Dodge. To-morrow the grand race around Block Island will take place.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Miscellaneous business was before the Court to-day.

The Commonwealth ex rel. William Thorne vs. The House of Refuge. This was a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator from the custody of defendants. Mr. Barclay, representing the House of Refuge, made a return to the effect that the relator, a mere boy, was committed by the father upon the ground that he was vicious and incorrigible, and beyond his control.

The relator traversed this, alleging that the father mistook the facts of the case.

Several questions of law arising, viz., whether upon the commitment of a child by a father, a third party, as in this case, has a right to interfere, and whether or not, in the commitment of a child under fourteen years of age, it devolved upon the managers of the House of Refuge to prove affirmatively that the child was a proper subject for commitment. In order to have these matters fully investigated, the case was continued till next Saturday.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ramsey, convicted of escape, a motion for new trial was argued. Mr. Brooke, who argued the motion, held that a demurrer to a bill of indictment could be filed at any time before a jury is sworn to try the case, the court having held, at the trial, that after plea entered a demurrer could not be filed. The bill of indictment charged only that the defendant escaped from the County Prison, which was held to be an insufficient description of the offense which he was to answer. In a bill charging murder, the person whom the defendant is accused of killing is always named: in a bill charging the receiving of stolen goods, the name of the owner of the goods is always set forth; and this indictment should have averred that defendant escaped from some one's custody. The prison is only a repository for the person of a prisoner, but his custody is in some person. The indictment did not allege that he escaped from the custody of any living being, or that he was in any custody at all; it merely set out that he escaped from the County Prison. The description of an offense in an indictment is not alone for the benefit of the defendant, but for the information of the mind of the Court; it is not sufficient to say that a defendant is charged with an indictable offense, but the Court is to judge, from what appears upon the face of the indictment, whether or not the offense is indictable—and this indictment gave no description of the offense beyond its name. Upon this and the other grounds mentioned, it was held that the indictment was materially defective.

The main point, though, of the argument, was a want in this Court of jurisdiction over the case. The prisoner having been committed by the authority of the United States, to answer in a United States Court a charge of an offense against the United States laws, he was not in the custody of the State authorities, and therefore in escaping did not offend a State law.

The points of law were argued fully, and were held under advisement by the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Lewis, charged with picking Thomas Butler's pocket, before reported, the evidence was not that McCain jerked Butler around;

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

THE SURRATT CASE.

Discharge of the Jury.

They are Unable to Agree Upon a Verdict.

A Duel Between Judge Fisher and Lawyer Bradley.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The jury in the Surratt case have just been discharged by Judge Fisher.

They were equally divided in opinion, and could not agree upon a verdict.

Judge Fisher has dismissed Mr. Bradley from the right to practise at the bar of the Criminal Court, and Mr. Bradley has challenged the Judge to meet him in a duel. It is probable that Bradley will be arrested before any harm is done, and put under bonds.

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The Surratt jury, at 11·30 to-day, had been in their room seventy-two hours. There is no certainty how the jury will stand, or when a verdict will be delivered.

Judge Fisher was at Court for a short time this morning, but upon ascertaining that the jury were not prepared to report, he left again immediately.

The crowd of spectators at the Court House this morning was for a time very great, but it fell off before noon.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

One o'clock Market Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 10—1 P. M.—Consols, 94⅜; United States Bonds, 73⅝; Erie, 45⅛; Illinois, 77½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅛.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions firm. Pork advanced to 77s. Other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, August 10—1 P. M.—The market for petroleum is flat.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Democratic Jubilee—Another Prize Fight, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 10.

The Democrats had a pole-raising last night. Numerous clubs turned out, and some of them got into rows, fired pistols in the streets, and two or three persons were injured. They behaved badly whilst passing the *American* office, giving groans, etc.

Another prize-fight has been arranged between Barney Aaron and Sam Collyer for three thousand dollars a side. Time and place not published.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—J. W. Fitch, for several years past a correspondent of the Boston *Post*, died to-day, after a long illness, with typhoid fever. The Correspondents' Club, of which the deceased was a young, but valuable and esteemed member, will meet this evening to take action concerning his funeral.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 10.—Mr. W. H. Carpenter, of the Philadelphia Police Telegraph, is in this city, making some investigations into improvements lately introduced into the city telegraph here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28@28½c. Flour active at 15@25c. higher; Sales of 9800 bbls.; State, $6·60@11·25; Ohio, $9·50@12·30; Western, $6·60@12·25; Southern, $11@15. Wheat 2@3c. higher; Sales of 16,000 bushels, No 2, at $2; amber Georgia, $2·25; amber Michigan, $2·30; Southern white, $2·35. Corn dull and declining. Other grains quiet. Provisions steady. New Mess Pork, $23·35. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅞; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo, 95½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105⅞; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 36; Missouri 6s, 103; Hudson River, 119¼; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. of 1864, 110½; do. of 1865, 110⅞; do. new issue, 108⅜; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Gold, 140⅜.

—M. Philarete Chasles has lately published "Etudes Contemporaines; Théatre Musique et Voyages." The fifteenth of a first series of studies illustrative of the literature, philosophy, and morals of various civilized nations, is devoted to Shakespeare, Molière, Goethe, Sheridan, Mozart, Gretry, and the elder Matthews. The largest, and, in some respects, most interesting chapter of the work is entitled "How the Opera of *Don Juan* was created."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 10, 1867.

The Stock Market was again steady this morning, but with very little doing. The brokers were making arrangements to leave the city under the stimulus of the hot weather, and many orders were therefore left over unattended to. There was a fair demand for Government securities, both on speculative and investment account. June 7·30s were strong at 107⅞; 113⅜ was freely bid for old 5-20s, 110⅛ for the 1865s of May and November, and 108⅜ for do. of July.

There was a slight falling off in City securities, the late advance offering too strong an inducement to sell for ordinary holders to withstand. The new were freely selling at 101½; the old, however, were strong at 96½.

Railroad and other bonds were unchanged.

The Share market presented no new features. Philadelphia and Trenton brought 125½; Lehigh Valley, 58½; and Pennsylvania, 53½. 126¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Minehill; 40 for Elmira preferred, 28¼ for Catawissa preferred, 54 for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; and 45 for Northern Central.

The miscellaneous list was very dull. Susquehanna Canal fell off to 16, and dull at that figure.

For Bank shares there were bids as follows:—107 for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 57¼ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 59 for Girard; 32 for Western; 76 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

The Passenger Railroad stocks continued very flat at the following quotations:—78@81 for Second and Third; 18½@20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35½ for Union.

Gold this morning was steady at 140⅜.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

"Money on Governments is abundant at 3@4 ₱ cent, and to brokers with ordinary collaterals, 5@6 ₱ cent. In commercial paper no change. Best bills, which are scarce, sell at 6@7, and second grade 8@9 ₱ cent. Government stocks, under the glut in money and the great favor with which the national credit is regarded as a security, continue strong, and much surprise is expressed by experienced bankers at the delay in promptly selling a round amount of bonds by the Secretary to avail himself of a surplus of money, sure to disappear when the crops commence to move to market, and holders of Governments barter their capital to use in trade. The Secretary can probably market ten or fifteen millions of bonds before the new issue would settle below 105, if he takes the initiative and at once supplies the current demand. If he delays, and wants money in October and November, he cannot do so well."

The Cincinnati *Times* says:—

"The statements of the condition of the crops from all points, though not altogether so extravagant as previously, continue very encouraging, and their moderated tone produces a firmer reliance upon the prospects. It is generally conceded that the returns will exceed in agricultural wealth any previous crop, and the effect of this belief in advance is even better than expected. As yet trade is not stimulated to any decided action, nor has speculation been quickened to any perceptible extent. The movements in either direction will probably be slow and gradual, for the very reason that the superabundance of crops promises to cheapen prices, and in proportion as they decline money will appreciate as the means of exchange and in purchasable value."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, N.in 4 ctf.	101	3 sh Lehigh N	46
$100 do. New	101	18 sh Leh V R	58¾
$100 do. New	101	5 do.	58⅝
$700 do. New	101	7 sh Penna R	53½
$1200 do.O.sev.ctf	96¾	2 do.	53½
36 sh Morris Cl Pf	113	3 do.	53½
2 sh Phila & Tr	125¾	100 sh Susq Cl....b60.	16

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

AFTER BOARD.

$1000 U S 7-30s..Je.....c.	107¾	$17000 West Pa R 6s	88
$2400 City 6s, New	101¾	$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s	96½
$500 do. New	101¾	20 sh Leh N stk	46
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	94¾	10 do.	46
$1000 Read 6s '70	96¾	21 sh Morris Cl..s5wn	52
$3000 N Penna 6s	90		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; old 5-20s, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅝; do., July, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, 108⅜@109; 10-40s, 102⅝@103⅛; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅝@108; do., June, 107⅞@108; do., July, 107⅞@108. Gold, 140⅛@140⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113⅝; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. new, 108⅜@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅝@102⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅝@108; do., 2d series, 107⅝@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 10.—The Flour Market continues very quiet, but prices of choice old and fresh ground family brands are well maintained. The home consumers purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new wheat extra; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14·50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour is dull at $7·30@8·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market and a fair demand from the millers. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·25@2·40. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·45 for new and old Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of yellow at $1·20@1·22, and Western mixed at $1·16@1·18. Oats are inactive and prices weak; sales of 3000 bushels new at 73@75c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Clover sells at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs., and Timothy at $3·50@3·75. Flaxseed commands $2·80 for new, and $3@3·05 for old.

Whisky is offered at 25@30c. ₱ gallon for common, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............77 | 11 A. M..............82 | 2 P. M..............87

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque King Oscar, Saurensen, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Barque Jupiter, Fusrenis, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Margaretha Blanca, Hoepner, Bremen, do.
Brig Laura, Mills, Sligo, Ire., do.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr D. Washburn, Harkness, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Boston, do.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Goddess, Snow, Pawtucket, do.
Schr I. Reeves, Tussey, Salem, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Portsmouth, Sawyer & Co.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Bridgeport, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Liberty, Taylor, Baltimore, Captain.
St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worton creek, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Br. barque Thomas, Peterson, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr H. Curtis, Haskell, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Br. brig Cuban, Welch, from Nevassa, via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, from Boston.
Schr D. C. Hulse, Tyler, from New York.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Norwich.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Maurice river.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Schr Goddess, Snow, from Providence.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, from Providence.
Schr I. Reeves, Tussey, from Salem.
Schr R. Shaw, Shaw, from Millville.
Schr Liberty, Taylor, from Hartford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Hartford.
Steamer B. Meinder, Rockhill, from Worton creek.
Steamer F. Franklin, McKaig, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Barque Industrie, Bischoff, from Leghorn.

RETURNED.

Brig Herald, Wood, hence for Matanzas, reports:—2d inst., lat. 33 10, lon. 73 20, encountered a hurricane from E.S.E., which lasted twelve hours, during which had fore and mainmastheads carried away, lost cutwater, stove bulwarks on both sides, and four water casks on starboard side, lost and split sails, and was compelled to return for repairs.

Schr Mary McKee (late Captain McKee), hence for Galveston, returned last evening for repairs, having been in the gale of 2d inst., in lat. 32, lon. 74 20, with wind from S.E., which lasted eighteen hours, during which had forward house swept away, deck load of iron, and everything movable washed from deck, fore and main booms broken, and all sails torn to rags. Captain McKee, of Camden, was washed overboard, together with two colored seamen; the last seen of them each was on a spar, but nothing could be done to save them.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Hulda, Barstrom, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr Problem, Owens, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Bell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr H. Warwick, Spedden, hence, at Richmond 7th instant.

Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, from Lynn for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Schr E. D. Wilder, hence for Galveston, put into Fortress Monroe yesterday, disabled.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 10.—Arrived, steamship Cleopatra, from Antwerp.

Brig Americus, from Cette, 9th inst., fell in with schr Emily Gifford, of Cape May, waterlogged, and abandoned.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Arrived, steamship San Francisco, Howes, from San Juan.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, from Savannah.

Barque Conchita, Clews, from Havana.

Barque Tyne, Morris, from Matanzas.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Politics.

From the Nation.

Tennessee has just given decisive evidence of the comparative unanimity with which the newly enfranchised voters at the South support the Republican party, and has effectually dissipated whatever hopes might have been entertained by politicians of the Democratic party of a division and neutralization of the colored vote. There were grounds for such a division in Tennessee that did not exist in any other State. There is a large loyal white population, many, if not most, of whom have, until a very recent period, entertained a strong dislike for the negro, and have been unwilling to render him the simplest justice. So long as they believed themselves able to keep down the Rebel element without the help of colored men, they scouted the idea of universal suffrage. And when they were compelled to choose between this and political extinction, they delayed their decision until the opportunity for choice was nearly lost. These remarks do not fully apply to Governor Brownlow and a few others, who, on this point, were in advance of their constituents, but they are perfectly true of the great majority of white loyalists, in or out of office. It could not be expected that such a course would of itself command the confidence of the colored people when finally enfranchised; but although the "conservatives" strove hard to impress the new voters with the insincerity of the radicals, it appears that at least nine-tenths of the colored vote has been given for the radical ticket.

We have no desire to underrate the difficulties of the Tennesseean Unionists; but we submit for the consideration of all calm and intelligent men whether it is possible to protract very much longer the *régime* which is now established in Tennessee, and of which Governor Brownlow is unfortunately the representative. We acknowledge to the fullest extent the value of what the Unionists have done; but the main object and the only good excuse for their exclusive domination—the establishment of law and order throughout the State—they have not yet attained. Society there has, during the whole term of Governor Brownlow's administration, been in a condition bordering on anarchy. The militia he has called out have, from the necessity of the case, been themselves fierce partisans, and have therefore wanted the first essentials of a good police—impartiality and discipline. Therefore it is fair to say, that the radicals have not fairly discharged the duties which every party that takes to itself the exclusive control of the government of a State assumes by implication. It undertakes to maintain order, and protect life and property, by the mere fact of its excluding its opponents from the polls; and in case of failure to meet these responsibilities, it is no answer to allege the wickedness and turbulence of the malcontents. This wickedness and turbulence were part of the problem with which those who took charge of the government engaged to deal, and, in fact, furnished the main reason for confining the government to a portion of the population. When Governor Brownlow says the State is torn by strife and disorder because the Rebels are so bad, he talks like a general who excuses his defeat on the ground that the enemy fought too hard.

We do not seek to censure the radicals too severely for their shortcomings. It would have been absurd to expect men who had gone through what they have gone through to sit down the minute the war was over, forgive their enemies, and administer the Government on philosophical principles. Men will be men; and we confess that, for our part, we think half the moral value of such a struggle as the country has passed through would be lost if people were to set about forgiving and forgetting as soon as the last shot was fired. No society could either last very long, or be worth the trouble of saving, in which rascals and traitors and murderers ceased to be detested as soon as they lost their powers of mischief, and in which men had learned to bear the most atrocious wrongs without feeling any resentment against those who wronged them. The adoption of any such rule in politics would end in giving the scoundrels the control of the world. Therefore, when Brownlow and his loyalists devoted themselves two years to cursing, abusing, and "running off" the Tennesseean Rebels, we could not greatly blame them. Now, however, they have a majority of voters on their side; they have proved their ability to keep order at the polls, and we submit that the country is fairly entitled to expect something from them in the way of pacification and conciliation. Whether Governor Brownlow is capable of any such work we greatly doubt, but if he be, his friends are bound to urge it upon him by every means in their power.

In the other reconstructing States the few white loyalists have been so long in harmony with the colored people that none of these difficulties stand in the way. The Union Leagues are spreading with great rapidity over the entire South; and it is probable that by this time a majority of the electors are enrolled in these or kindred political organizations, and have pledged themselves to support the Republican party. We see that in South Carolina the only colored man who ever publicly hinted a doubt as to the course which his race should take, has fallen into line with the rest. Everywhere the colored people are at least as unanimous upon one side as the Irishmen of New York are upon the other.

It is eminently creditable to the newly enfranchised race that every element of trouble in their political affairs has its origin among white men. We do not know of a single unreasonable demand made by any body of colored politicians of their own motion; and they have had good sense enough to reject some temptations put in their way by bad or foolish white men. One man in the South Carolina Convention was silly enough to propose a demand for a colored Vice-President next year; but the wisdom of his associates promptly extinguished this firebrand. Wherever there is any real trouble, it will, we predict, be generally found that some ambitious or selfish member of the "superior" race is at the bottom of it.

Virginia affords an unfortunate illustration of this fact. The Republicans of that State are kept in constant ferment by the anxiety of a few white men to keep the entire control of the party in their own hands. Their recent proceedings in Richmond seemed to indicate their desire to keep the party conveniently small. The idea of calling a *State* Convention, and then urging the residents of the city where it is held to attend it in mass, is either grossly dishonest or absurd. Such a convention, of course, at most only represents the city—not the State. But when, after calling in a mob from the streets, they exclude respectable citizens, elected from other districts, on the ground that the meetings at which they were chosen were not regularly called, the thing becomes doubly absurd. If the convention was a literal mass meeting, any one had a right to come in. If it was not, then the Richmond mob should have been kept out. It is obvious that the managers of such schemes are actuated more by a thirst for office than by a sincere desire for the public good.

The evil that may result from such a narrow-minded policy is almost incalculable. It is of the utmost importance that a large portion of the white electors should coöperate with the colored people in support of the Republican party. There is scarcely a State, except South Carolina, which can be controlled by the colored vote alone for more than two or three years. Certainly Virginia is not one of that class. The white voters will constitute a majority whenever they choose to act together; and they will probably increase far more rapidly than the others. Immigration will soon flow in that direction; and this, of course, will be exclusively white, and in great part unfriendly to the colored people. To reject the proffered alliance of a large class of respectable white residents, and to deny them their fair share of influence and position, is an act of short-sighted folly that will react severely upon the freedmen, if they are ever persuaded to commit it. They ought not to be *subservient* to their white neighbors, nor to submit to their dictation in political matters; but when an opportunity is presented for securing the coöperation of both races upon fair and equal terms, it is the duty and the interest of the colored people to accept it, and those are not their sincere friends who throw obstacles in the way.

The South Carolina Republican Convention adopted (among other things) a resolution favoring the greater subdivision of landed property, which has excited some unfavorable comment, on the ground that it was intended to open the way for confiscation. Our views upon that point need no repetition; but in order to comprehend the motives for a resolution of this kind it is necessary to know something of the way in which land is held in the South. Immense tracts, including nearly all that is really available for cultivation, are held by men who were, before the war, rich in land and slaves. All their wealth apart from the bare soil is swept away, and a large proportion of them have neither the means nor the energy to cultivate their waste land. They hate "Yankees" and negroes too bitterly to tolerate the idea of leasing farms to either of these classes, who alone have ability to make a profitable use of it. They are too proud of their territorial possessions to sell any part of them. In short, they are like the dog in the manger—they can make no use of the land themselves, and will not suffer any one else to do so. Eminent political economists have asserted the right of the State to interfere in such cases; and the colored people, without being able to reason out the matter as fully as Mr. Mill has done, have instinctively reached the same conclusion; and most Northern men who have settled in the South sympathize with their dissatisfaction at such wholesale waste.

Confiscation is not needed to cure this evil, nor do we believe that the Southern Republicans will ask for any such remedy. But they will be very likely to pass such general laws as will make the possession of large waste tracts so burdensome that the owner will be very glad to sell them. If in doing this they act under good advice, and pass just and equal laws for the purpose, they will relieve the South from a great incubus on its prosperity. If they resort to oppressive and unfair legislation, they will injure themselves by driving away capital.

A Commodity of Bad Names.

From the Independent.

One of the very few good laws which grew out of the reign of the Sans Culottes in France was a republican edict forbidding any child to be christened by a name not found either in the calendar or in history. The law is still in force, and it has saved many a Frenchman from the misfortune of being compelled to drag through his weary pilgrimage under the disadvantages of a ridiculous cognomen, such as many of our own countrymen bear. Our State Legislatures are very indulgent, it is true, to such unfortunates, and readily grant them the privilege of changing their patronymics; but generally the damage which can be rendered by a bad name is all done before the sufferer is old enough to petition for a remedy. In this country we suffer chronically and nationally from a commodity of bad names. Our Revolutionary Fathers ought to have incorporated a provision into the Constitution that no historical nor European name should ever be given to any place within the limits of the Union. That would have saved us from the terrible confusion of names which now afflicts us.

When we receive a letter, as often happens, dated at Cuba, Denmark, Lima, Naples, Peru, Halifax, Rome, Athens, Jerusalem, Bristol, Jericho, Goshen, or some other place, without the State and county being given, we are utterly at a loss to know where it comes from. It may come from the Old World, or it may come from the New. There are dozens of places of the same name all over the country, and unless the State and county are given no clue can be had to the locality. We are not an inventive people, at least as far as names are concerned; and if the use of Old World names were interdicted, we should have to fall back upon numerals, as they do in designating the islands in the Mississippi, as the Philadelphians do with their streets, and we New Yorkers do with our avenues. That would be dreadfully prosaic, to be sure; and in speaking of the place of our childhood, we should have to apostrophize it as "Dear Old Nunber Forty-one," and so one.

In naming our States, by some piece of miraculous good fortune, we chanced upon some very good names, only two of them being importations from the Old World, and those being qualified by the prefix of New. To call the Empire State of the Union after a fourth-rate city in England is as great an absurdity in nomenclature as could possibly be committed, and the whole region abounding, as it does, in sonorous, indigenous names which would have befitted it so well. The city which we absurdly call New York ought to have been called Manhattan, and the State should have been called Ontario. It is not too late to make the change now. But what we need most of all is a national name. Now that we have become a nation, and there is no longer any distinction of North and South, we want a common name by which we can be designated. But how we are ever going to obtain so desirable an acquisition is more than we can conceive. We are Americans; and so are our neighbors of Mexico and Canada, and so are the Peruvians and Brazilians. It was once proposed by a society of grave gentlemen, who organized themselves into an association for the express purpose of inventing a national name for us, that we should call ourselves Apallachians, after the chain of mountains that forms our spinal bone, as it were; but the proposition did not strike the popular fancy, and we are still a nameless people.

There is one part of our national nomenclature, however—which is as vicious as possible—which ought to be and might be very easily remedied. We mean the naming of our national ships. Before the present incompetent head of the Navy Department—who seems to have been endowed with every possible disqualification for his office, except the faculty of holding on to it—came into office, a very excellent rule prevailed in naming our men-of-war. To ships-of-the-line we gave the names of States, to frigates the names of rivers, to sloops-of-war the names of our chief towns, to vessels of a smaller class the names of departed naval heroes, while to revenue-cutters were given the names of the Secretaries of the Treasury. The advantages of this system will suggest themselves to every one. In the first place, it avoided all confusion as to the character of a vessel when her name was mentioned; then it saved us from the ignorant caprices of whimsical officials, and secured us national names, which had a decided significance for the popular mind, and encouraged a feeling of patriotism among our sailors. It gave us, too, fine, sonorous names, which could easily be shouted through a speaking-trumpet—and that is a consideration of no small importance to a sailor.

We all remember how, during the war, the heart of the nation was thrilled by Mrs. Farragut's tender mention of "the dear old Hartford." Let any one attempt to bedear any of the unpronounceable and ridiculous names which Secretary Welles has bestowed upon our new war-ships, and it will be seen how absurdly misplaced they are. The greater part of our new ships have been christened by utterly unmeaning and mostly unpronounceable Indian names, which awaken no memories in the minds of the people and puzzle us to write them, much more to speak them. As we are not Indians, there is no reason why we should give Indian names to our national vessels, except such as have been endeared to us by their historical significance. To give the name of such a disgusting savage as the Camanche to one of our national ships, when we have so many fine-sounding names which illustrate our history, is a piece of folly.

But Mr. Welles committed greater blunders than giving unmeaning Indian names to our first-class iron-clads, in belittling another class of steamers by calling them after little parlor-window shrubs and green-house plants. If he wanted to bestow floral appellations on a certain class of war steamers, though nothing could be more inappropriate than such a system of naval nomenclature, there was a fine opportunity to pick out "a commodity of good names" from the American flora. We have an abundance of capital indigenous names for such a purpose—the persimmon, the hickory, the laurel, the live oak, the pepperidge, the sycamore, and so on. We have a great wealth of similar names. But Mr. Welles must give us, instead, the Fuchsia, the Geranium, and such feeble foreigners. The Fuchsia is a preposterous name to bestow upon a war steamer; but if Mr. Welles wanted to honor that brilliant flower, why did he not call another ship the Lobelia Cardinalis? Let Congress take this matter in hand, and pass a law that none but native or national names shall ever be given to national ships.

The President and Mr. Stanton.

From the Tribune.

In the traditions of the United States Government the Cabinet has been so entirely the creation of the Presidential will that the present Administration, we believe, furnishes the first instance of a Cabinet officer holding his seat through a term of years in direct opposition to the President's policy. When Mr. Johnson was made President by an accident, he found himself in the hands of a strong Cabinet, whose members had been, throughout the war, the trusted advisers of Mr. Lincoln; they understood the various departments, and he did not; they brought four years of national experience to the work; he came from the Military Governorship of a single State. Probably there was not one of the Secretaries who did not know better than he the duties of the Presidency, and Mr. Johnson was no doubt happy to find a ready-made Cabinet, thoroughly acquainted with Executive business, and capable of directing his course. But, while he yielded to the necessities of ignorance, he did not intend to be the mere executor of Mr. Lincoln's will; yet, though resolved upon a change of policy, was uncertain what that change should be. At first he thought his predecessor had been too lenient, and desired to correct that error by a general hanging of the Rebel leaders; but before any one was hung he was convinced that Mr. Lincoln had been too severe, and corrected that mistake by appointing Rebels to office. As soon as he changed the Executive policy, and began to reverse the decision of the war by placing the United States in an attitude of defeat, it was naturally expected that the Cabinet officers Mr. Lincoln had appointed would resign. Their alternative was surrender, and Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles preferred it. One by one, as the new President's intentions were disclosed, Messrs. Speed, and Dennison, and Harlan resigned. The position of every member of the Cabinet was defined—of every one but Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, whose entire record in office was opposed to Mr. Johnson's views, and who retained his position without making a single profession of fidelity or faithlessness to his old principles. As time passed, Mr. Stanton became the political mystery of the day—something like the Man in the Iron Mask, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. He said nothing, he did nothing; he drew his salary, and attended Cabinet meetings. So equivocal was his position that his enemies and friends were equally afraid to trust him. He was a third party in politics; he was a mere office-seeker; a radical forlorn hope in the Cabinet, a traitor to Republicanism; he was everything, in short, that the imagination of the people chose to make him. Other public men are abused by one party and defended by the other, but he was abused by both. But gradually this cloud was lifted; it was noticed that Mr. Seward no longer complimented Stanton as "the Carnot who had organized victory," and that when Mr. Johnson went on the electioneering funeral excursion to the grave of Douglas, he was not of the party. Then the issues of reconstruction were presented, and it was well understood that Mr. Stanton did not side with the President. Then it was rumored that he wished to resign, and consented to hold office only at the earnest request of the Republicans in Congress. The recent publication of the Cabinet debate upon reconstruction confirmed the belief that Mr. Stanton's Republicanism was unshaken; and now comes the threat of his removal, and the announcement that he has been for more than a year one of the many officers whom Mr. Johnson has desired to remove without daring to take the responsibility—next to Congress and the people the greatest obstacle to the Rebel rule which Mr. Johnson has tried to establish.

To the Secretary of War we have been in many things opposed. We have denied the justice of his arbitrary arrests; his irresponsible commission; his military trials in cases where civil authority was sufficient to punish crime or redress wrong. But we have not failed to recognize his ability or his patriotism; and we know that it is not because of his faults, but entirely because of his virtues, that Mr. Johnson would expel him from the Cabinet. No man will ever be removed by Andrew Johnson for infidelity to Republican principles, and there is no better recommendation to his favor than a willingness to evade and nullify the laws. The President wishes the Secretary of War to be a man like Mr. Stanbery, ready to furnish arguments that the law is not a law, but a farce, and to execute it in the spirit of a burlesque. That Mr. Stanton could not do this is the sole reason for his removal, for it is not alleged that he has neglected or exceeded the duties of his office. The President's bitter opposition is wholly based upon the question of reconstruction, and has placed Mr. Stanton, where we are glad to find him, in sympathy with Congress, and side by side with Sheridan.

But the Tenure of Office act was framed expressly to prevent the unrestrained power of the President over the great executive offices of the Government. It was intended to confine the President to the exercise of his own constitutional functions. Allow the Executive absolute power of removal and appointment, and he may himself become in fact the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War. He may remove statesmen and appoint his creatures in their places. In theory such unlimited power as this absorbs all the departments of State in one, and makes the Cabinet an oligarchy, the Presidency a tyranny; Mr. Johnson gave reason to believe that it would also be so in practice. Congress, therefore, asserted the right of the legislative authority to limit the action of the Executive by sanction or disapproval, precisely as the Executive limits the legislative authority by the right of the veto. The Civil Tenure act takes from the President the power to appoint or remove Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, but the second section gives him the right to suspend from office, and to make temporary appointments during the recess of the Senate. Mr. Johnson may, therefore, suspend the Secretary of War, but so long as he is not suspended, he cannot be deprived of any of his rights, or relieved of his responsibilities. He is also a part of the Government, and the anomalous position in which it is said Mr. Johnson would place the Secretary is unknown to our laws. The President would exclude the Secretary of War from Cabinet meetings—he has no right to do so; he would refuse to acknowledge his official acts—he is equally without right. He must either suspend Mr. Stanton altogether, or not at all, and we are not certain that suspension would not finally be better for the country. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet has given the Administration an authority that does not properly belong to it, and was in a great measure a protection to Mr. Johnson. Possibly the wisest course would be to let the President bring about the ridiculous crisis which the Republican party, by laws of limitation, concessions, and remonstrances, has so faithfully labored to prevent.

The Roman Question and the Party of Action.

From the Times.

The announcement that Garibaldi has for the present abandoned his intention of leading a volunteer movement against the Papal States, will hardly surprise those who know anything of the impulsive character of the Liberator, or of the conservative influences to which, after all, he is generally subject.

Three weeks ago the Italian Party of Action issued a proclamation, in which it was announced that all the liberating Committees and "Centres of Insurrection" had united in forming one supreme organization under the name of "the National Roman Junta." Faith and discipline were to be the foundations of this new Society; all past differences were declared to have been healed; and the hour for decisive action seemed to be so near at hand that the States of the Church were really invaded at several points. The aspect of affairs, indeed, had become so threatening that the Roman Minister, Antonelli, had formally questioned the four principal Catholic powers represented at the Papal Court as to what their action would be in view of the threatened invasion. The Minister demanded especially that they should ascertain if the Italian Government, in defiance of the September Convention, connived at the movement; whether, moreover, the insurrection should be allowed to take its full sweep, in default of the pledge of the King of Italy; and also whether, if within the city of Rome itself the insurrection should break out, the neutral powers would hold themselves obliged to intervene.

There is no doubt that these interrogatories were accompanied by the usual intimation—conveyed in the form of a threat—that the sovereign of Rome was prepared to surrender his rights and retire from the seat of his dominion, unless a guarantee stronger than the Italian Government could offer was given for the protection of the Church's estates.

The appeal of Cardinal Antonelli, it is certain, was not made without effect. Austria and Portugal, it is alleged on good authority, were less eager to give pledges for the independence of the Holy See than France and Spain; but the joint communication of these powers to the King of Italy, backed as it appears to have been, in a less formal manner, by representations from the British Minister at Florence, made it clear to the liberal as well as to the conservative section of the Italian Government—if not also to the leaders of the "Party of Action"—that the movement against Rome must be suppressed at all hazards.

Even those Italian statesmen—such as Baron Ricasoli—who go the farthest in desiring a divorce of the Church from the State, are pledged against the violent overthrow of the Roman Government. In that remarkable letter of last November, in which Ricasoli, inviting the exiled bishops to return from Rome, pays so magnificent a tribute to the freedom of the Church in America, he yet proclaims his strong desire to see the authority of the Pope maintained in its integrity. And but a few days after that letter of the ex-Minister was penned, the King of Italy himself, in opening his Parliament, used these words:—

> "The Italian Government, observant of its engagements, has respected, and will respect, the Pontifical territory. Our good understanding with the French Emperor, the moderation of the Romans, the wisdom of the Pontiff, and the religious sentiment and right feeling of the Italian people will, aid us to distinguish and conciliate the Catholic interests and the national aspirations. I respect the principle of liberty which breathes through our institutions, and which, broadly and sincerely applied, will remove the old differences between Church and State. This disposition on our part, by reassuring the Catholic conscience, will accomplish, I hope, the wishes which I form, that the Sovereign Pontiff may remain independent at Rome."

Such were the solemn declarations of the King of Italy, in presence of the first Parliament of United Italy, after Venetia had been restored to her proper place. They were declarations which had the approval of all the liberal powers of Europe, as well as those which are supposed to be more immediately the protectors of Rome. Neither Prussia nor England have any interest in seeing the Pontiff driven from his possession—to become a pensioner of Austria or France. And the common aim of reasonable liberals of every nationality has been to reconcile the independence of the Roman sovereign with the unity and progressive development of the Italian kingdom. A great step in the right direction was taken by Ricasoli when he proposed to secularize about twenty-four millions sterling—or about one-third—of the Church property. That measure, which, in a modified form, was adopted by Ricasoli's successor, Signor Ferrara, would not only—had it received the sanction of Parliament—have relieved the pressing necessities of the Exchequer; but it would have paved the way for effectually liberating the Church in Italy entirely from State control; it would thus have built up a liberal party within the Church itself, and would gradually have solved the question of "St. Peter's patrimony." The plan of Ricasoli was liberal, and yet conservative. It was defeated for the time by the efforts of the "Party of Action," because it involved a compromise—it spoiled the chances of a revolutionary outbreak in Rome, and it left the secret cabals, with which the whole Peninsula is overrun, nothing to do. In spite of the Parliamentary reverses recently suffered by the moderate Liberals in Italy, the backward step which Garibaldi has so judiciously taken shows that his ears are not shut against moderate counsels, and his influences over his followers happily still remains so powerful that a new revolution, without his presence and direction, would amount to nothing more than a local spasm, which the Government of the King would have no difficulty in dealing with.

Victoria and Albert.

From the World.

Queen Victoria evidently loved Prince Albert before she married him. The first volume of the life of the Prince, entitled "The Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort," contains positive proof of this interesting fact. It is also shown that the course of royal love, like the course of a good many other loves of less distinguished persons, ran roughly for a time. The late King William IV objected. The late Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who was a rival favored by the King, objected. No less than four other rivals were proposed. Prince Albert himself, who, having been suggested by the King of the Belgians in 1838 as the Queen's husband, received word that Victoria desired that a few years should elapse before the marriage, was so discouraged that he then and there flatly told King Leopold that "unless he, Prince Albert, had some more certain assurance to go upon, he should decline waiting." "In case," said the Prince, "the Queen should conclude not to desire the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and to a certain extent ruin all the prospects of my future life." A delicate hint to this effect was probably given by the King of the Belgians in the proper quarter; for in October the following year, Prince Albert, accompanied by his brother Ernest, paid a visit to Windsor, where, at 12 o'clock on the 15th, he "obeyed the Queen's summons to her room." Victoria herself at once popped the question; and on the same day disclosed in a letter to her "dearest uncle," Leopold, that the "warm affection Albert showed gave her great pleasure," and that she "loved him *more* than she could say." "These last few days," continues the Queen, "have passed like a dream to me; and I am so much bewildered by it all that I hardly know what to write. But I do feel very happy." Could anything be more charming and girlish and unaffected? But then we must remember that Victoria was only nineteen, and had just been enthroned as Queen of England as well as of her lover's heart. Prince Albert wrote to his grandmother, testifying to his being the happiest of men. Yet, after the marriage, which took place on the 10th of February, 1840, the separation from his father and brother caused the poor young Prince to shed tears. Whereupon the Queen, resorting to her journal, "prayed God to grant that she might be the happy person, the most happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented." This happiness and contentment was sought outside of London. "The Prince disliked the dirt and smoke" of the city; and the Queen herself, who suffered with headache whenever she was within its walls, was glad to live a merry life in the country with her "inestimable husband and friend." State ceremonials and court receptions became irksome to her. It is easy to see that they have grown more and more irksome ever since. "When the Princess Royal was born, for a moment only," says the Queen, "was the Prince disappointed at its being a daughter, and not a son." The Prince proved himself to be a model nurse. During Victoria's confinement, "no one but himself lifted her her from her bed to the sofa. As years went on, and he became overwhelmed with work (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), this was often done with much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile on his face." In short, Prince Albert's care is described as like that of a "mother" to the Queen.

These episodes are to be followed by a consecutive history of the Queen's after life with the Prince Consort until the death of Albert. The history to come will probably be most valuable. But the present volume tells of the younger and happier and more hopeful time, when Victoria was called handsome, and when, as her journal plainly shows, she was a frank, warm-hearted, and not unromantic girl. In her temperament at that time, in the affection that she conceived for the Prince who is dead, may easily be discovered the sources of whatever has been wise and worthy in her later reign. It was the hand of Albert, indeed, that guided, if it did not wield the sceptre; and there is a sad impression in England that it lies, almost forgotten, beside his tomb.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwsl0w

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
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Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
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This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $2 per day, or $16 to $18 per week [7 26mthsl0t

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A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 31uthsim

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

THE CASE OF CONOVER.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The following document has been obtained from official sources:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, 5th August, 1867.—Mr. President: The application of Charles A. Dunham having been referred to this office, in the customary order of Executive business, for the examination and advisory action of the Attorney General, it has become my duty, during the indisposition and absence of the distinguished incumbent of the Law Department, carefully to consider the case. In respectfully declining, as I do, to offer at present any recommendation in the premises, I beg to submit for your consideration the reasons which constrain me to reserve advice and suspend judgment until I shall have been further instructed by your Excellency.

Durham, the person applying for pardon, is the same who has become notorious under the name of Sanford Conover. He was recently convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, and is, as I am informed, now incarcerated, in accordance with the sentence of the court. His application seems to be predicated, in part, upon a supposed technical irregularity in the constitution of the jury, and is supported mainly by the services which he is alleged to have rendered the cause of justice in aiding the prosecuting counsel in the collection of evidence and otherwise upon the trial of John H. Surratt for murder.

The papers upon which his application is grounded and by which it is sustained consist of four in a parcel, which, by indorsement, appear to have reached the Executive office on Saturday, the 27th of July, 1867. The first is dated the 22d of July, and is written upon the ordinary note paper used by members of the House of Representatives, with an engraved vignette caption. The following is a copy:

FORTIETH CONGRESS UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1867.—Gentlemen: I suggest that a petition something like the inclosed be prepared and signed by you for the pardon of Mr. Dunham. I think he is clearly entitled to it, and hope you will aid him all you can.

Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.

Hon. J. Holt, Hon. A. G. Riddle.

It would seem from an expression used in this note that a draught of a petition was enclosed. It does not appear what petition was thus designated.

The next paper is the following from a late Representative in Congress from Ohio, now a member of the Washington Bar.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.—To the President of the United States—Sir: I was early in April last retained to aid the government in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, and took the general management of the preparation of the case.

The labor and difficulties of the case were great, and the government is under great obligation to Charles A. Dunham for much valuable information, both as to the facts and witnesses for the United States and for the history of and facts concerning the witnesses called for the defence. Although in jail, he managed to keep informed of the progress of the case, and from time to time communicated important facts and suggestions, and seemingly for the sole purpose of a fair investigation of the case, whether it would work for his benefit or not. It seems to me that for his services in this behalf the government should [illegible]

[illegible] written upon one leaf of the same sheet with that of Mr. Riddle, and not upon official paper.

It will be observed that, notwithstanding this man stood condemned for perjury, Mr. Riddle, by actual experience, and Judge Holt, upon satisfactory grounds of belief, have fully realized his usefulness in promoting by his co-operation with public agents of justice the cause of truth, on the occasion of an investigation of national importance; and also that the latter intimates his opinion that he had fairly atoned to the offended law, and had satisfactorily demonstrated his repentance. It is remarkable that Dunham himself, in his petition (which purports to be in his own handwriting), mentions no such grounds, but trusts mainly to a technicality. His petition is as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: The petition of Charles A. Dunham respectfully shows that in the month of January last he was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for perjury, alleged to have been committed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, during the investigation by said committee of charges against Jefferson Davis, of complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln.

That the perjury assigned in the indictment against your petitioner was in having falsely testified that he had no reason to doubt, and did not doubt, the truthfulness of certain depositions made by two persons, called Campbell and Snevel, at the time said depositions were given by them in the Bureau of Military Justice, and in testifying that he had last seen said Campbell in Canada, in June, [illegible] said Snevel in Wilmington, N. C., in [illegible] 1865.

That on the trial of your petition[illegible] Campbell and Snevel declared that th[illegible] names were House and Roberts, and [illegible] depositions they had made and sworn to in the Bureau of Military Justice were absolutely false from beginning to end, and were known to be so by your petitioner, and that they were not at ——; said Campbell in Canada in June, 1865, or said Snevel in Wilmington in August, 1865, the places at which your petitioner claimed to have last seen them.

That it was entirely upon this testimony of said self-confessed perjurors that your petitioner was convicted, and that without the said testimony of said persons the jury before whom your petitioner was tried could not possibly have found a verdict of guilty.

Your petitioner further says that he was tried and convicted by a jury not qualified to try him; that the jurors before whom he was so tried and condemned were illegally selected and drawn, as decided by the Court in the case of John H. Surratt—the manner and form of selecting the jurors in the case of Surratt and your petitioner being identical—that in the discussion on the opening of the trial of Surratt, as to the legal qualification of the jurors who had been empanelled to try him, it was contended by the prosecution and decided by the Court that said jurors were informally and irregularly selected and drawn, and that any verdict they might render upon any trial would be absolutely void.

Your petitioner further says that under the rules and practice of the Supreme Court of this District the above informality in the selection and drawing of a jury does not, after sentence under a verdict found by such a jury, constitute a ground for a new trial or other relief by the Court, and that the only remedy for such an illegal conviction lies in an application to the Executive for pardon.

CHARLES A. DUNHAM.

The above are all the papers which have come to my knowledge in relation to the application for pardon. When considered in connection with other papers, adventitiously received, they excite peculiar interest and command careful attention; and it is the extraordinary gravity of the import of these papers last mentioned, in connection with the source whence they came, which makes it my delicate duty to submit their contents for your studious consideration, and to suggest that some proper disposition ought to be made of them in consonance with the dignity of the government and in justice to all parties.

The following are the several papers which accompany the above. The letters of reference inserted in the foregoing and annexed to the succeeding are not upon the original, but are introduced solely for your convenience in perusing the report.

The subjoined paper, headed memorandum by the hand that wrote it, bears internal evidence of having been furnished as a guide to some person or persons who were expected to fabricate coresponding testimony: (A.) Memorandum.—Shortly before the inauguration of Lincoln and Johnson, the latter, through or in connection with Booth, sent several letters to the confederacy, one of which was intended for Jefferson Davis. These letters were borne by a messenger named Allen, who had been acting as a spy for one of the Union generals. Allen was provided with a safe conduct through our picket lines, and was supposed to have been sent on secret duty in connection with his command. He was also provided with papers from a rebel emissary at the north to insure his proper treatment when he should enter the confederate lines. After delivering his mail in Richmond, he returned, bearing several letters, which he received from J. P. Benjamin. These letters were inclosed to Booth.

On returning to Washington, Allen called on Booth and delivered the package, and Booth, after examining some of the letters, went out, as he said, in search of his messenger. The messenger could not be found, and Booth asked Allen if he was too tired to walk as far the Kirkwood House. Allen replied in the negative, when Booth, drawing forth the package which had been brought from Richmond, selected a letter addressed to Andrew Johnson, Vice President elect of the United States, and asked Allen to deliver it. Allen promised to do so, and then accompanied Booth to the bar-room to first take a drink.

Here Allen met a friend, who was invited to join them in taking a drink, and afterwards accompanied him to the Kirkwood House, and heard him inquire if Mr. Johnson was in, and saw him go to his (Johnson's) room. This friend waited until Allen came down stairs, when he asked him, jocularly, what in the devil's business he had to do with Johnson: if he was already begging for an office.

Allen can be produced, as well as the friend who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House from Booth. Allen, before going to Richmond, had been led by Booth to believe that he was a confidential and secret agent of the government, and that the letters borne by him had reference to peace propositions which would speedily tend to a suspension of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. Add, also, that it can further be proved by two persons, formerly rebel soldiers, that Booth, on the first or second day before his death, fell in with them near Garrett's, and asked their advice and assistance in his efforts to escape. He informed them that he had killed Lincoln, and thereby made a good southern man President.

One of the parties, whose name is Dawson, said to him that if he meant that he had made Andy Johnson President, he had done the worst possible thing for the south; as he was more extreme in his views, and a greater enemy to the south, than Lincoln. Booth replied that it was a mistake; that Johnson as a candidate, or office-seeker, had to say a great many things, but that as President he could do as he pleased; that he was bound to be a friend to the south, and that if he went back on him (Booth) he would have him hung higher than Haman. These men belong to good families and have excellent characters, and can be produced as witnesses.

Here the paper ends, but the following, which was originally the final clause and is now cancelled, is still legible.

For the names of Dawson and Allen, used above, leave blanks, or substitute the names of such persons as you know will take their parts.

(B) THURSDAY MORNING, April 18, 1867:—Dear Sir: A telegram calls me to Philadelphia, and I go on the 11 o'clock A. M. train; I therefore send you an envelope in which you can send me by mail your statement.

I hope you will be able to put it in the office this evening, so that I can get it next Monday. Wishing you every success, I am yours truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

[At and after the word "statement" above, the words "incorporating the verbal" are stricken out.]

(C) TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28, 1867.—My Dear Sir: On my return home to-day I found your favor and the promised statement inclosed. I [illegible] ham, Present," and is much pocket-soiled. The same applies to the following:

(D) SATURDAY, A. M., June 1, 1867.—Dear Sir: Your note is just received. Let your counsel act as he deem best, taking advantage of every legal point which may be presented. I think the course proposed by them is all that we want. Truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

Next we have the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 8, 1867.—My Dear Sir: I have just seen your wife, and have your letter. You may rest assured that I do not credit the *false* and *stupid* reports made against you. If you had the letters I know you never would send copies to J——. If you can put the originals in my hands I wil. say that no one shall take or destroy them without your express order in writing, except you are released. Will see your wife again this evening. Respectfully, J. M. ASHLEY.

C. A. Dunham.

This note is not written in ink, but in pencil, and though dated "House Reps," is upon a half sheet of plain note paper, apparently torn from some note which had been carried in the pocket. It comes here in an envelope, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, Esq., Prison." The envelope also shows some apparently idle scribbling.

(F.) APRIL 26, '67.—Dunham: It is all right. The matter will rest for the present, or until the thing is argued in May. You will not leave the city ad interim. Mr. A. will return next week, when any other matters will be adjusted. Yours, W. B. M.

This is written on a small scrap, in ink, superscribed "C. A. Dunham, Present." On a still smaller and much soiled scrap, in pencil, but evidently by the same hand, is this memorandum or explanation:

(G.) 1. The Court cannot act without being a *particeps criminis*.

2. Congress will, at the proper time, exercise its power.

3. Witnesses will be first called before the committee.

This, Mr. President, completes the full and literal recital of all the papers or other adhering data before me. The parcel comprising all but the pardon papers reached this office in an envelope from the Executive Mansion, indorsed, "Received from Mrs. Dunham, July 30, 1867." The papers having come from the hands of a person whose application for pardon was undergoing official examination here, were, for very obvious reasons, associated with it in considering the matter. Struck by their extraordinary character, yet remembering in how unexpected and casual a manner they had been received at the Executive office, I immediately determined that, until I should have made this report, their quality and significance, whatever these may be, should remain unchanged by investigation, or by any extraneous connection or association whatever, not only of record, but, as far as practicable, in my own mind. This course it is necessary to bear in recollection in the act of estimating the probable weight or value of the allegations. Never having seen the handwriting of the Hon. J. M. Ashley, I thought it due to him that I should not proceed without acquiring a notion of his genuine chirography. I therefore exhibited that letter which was written by Mr. Ashley to recommend the pardon of Dunham to a gentleman acquainted with his handwriting. The latter without hesitation recognized that letter as genuine. The others strikingly resemble it.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express the profound sensibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrassment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shocking suspicion of having conspired with a convicted perjurer for a stupendous imposition, first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the people, and then upon the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting the impeachment and removal from office of a President of the United States, solely upon suborned testimony. I need not say how greatly astonished mankind would be was it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened still by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself, through appeals to his clemency, to qualify by a pardon, with consequent competency to act and testify, the principal instrument of the imposture.

But, impossible as the existence of such a conspiracy may seem, is not the President exposed to a grave accountability for whatever consequences may possibly follow an incredulity far too generous in the premises, to be indulged merely because these adventitious data have been thrust upon his casual notice by a party who has been dishonored by a criminal verdict, but who is still, in the expressed opinion of competent professional persons, qualified to be a vehicle of truth in a court of justice?

I thus lay the whole matter before your Excellency for your better judgment. In the meantime the application for pardon will be suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BRINCKLEY,
Acting Attorney General.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SAFETY VALVES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—Within a few days, the Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to local Inspectors of Steamboats, in relation to their duties, as follows:—

"You are required, under the Inspection laws, once in every year, to inspect the hull, boiler, machinery, and equipment of each steamer belonging to your District, and to approve the same before granting a certificate. The inspection and approval include the locked safety valve as well as all other equipments.

"It is your duty to see that each locked valve is made in its dimensions and arrangements to conform substantially to the rules prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and that it is free from obstructions in its operation, and in good working order.

"By the terms of the Treasury circular No. 3, of June 1, 1867, the master or owner of any steamer is left free to apply any locked valve to his boilers that he may select, whether it be one of the five named in the circular, or some other of equal merit. Rule 45, prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, requires one locked valve of the proper dimensions for a single boiler, or for a plurality of boilers, unless the steam connection between the boilers is so arranged that it can be closed by a shut-off valve.

"The locked valves are to be applied to all steamers carrying passengers, frieght steamers, and steamers towing passenger vessels."

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY.—Charles McDonald, aged fifteen, residing at No. 1945 Harmstead street, was instantly killed last evening. He was on the front platform of a passenger car, and it is said he was pushed off at Nineteenth and South streets, and the wheel passed over him. The driver of the car was arrested and held to await the examination by the Coroner.

DROWNED.—Albert Clossin, aged eleven [illegible]

EVERYBODY who takes an interest in the education of the thousands of children who have been thrown upon the cruel charities of the world by the death of their natural protectors, who fell upon the battle-field or died from the effects of the hardships endured during our late national struggle, should immediately subscribe for one or more shares in the Riverside Institute (located at Beverly, New Jersey), for the gratuitous education of all such children. This institution has received thus far the hearty encouragement and endorsement of all classes of our citizens, and the inducements held out by the managers should certainly impress it upon all to subscribe. It must be remembered that each purchaser of a single share of stock not only receives a finely executed steel-plate engraving worth at retail fifty per cent. more than what was paid for the stock, but also guarantees one present at the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents in September next, one being worth $40,000, one worth $20,000, one worth $10,000, one worth $5000, two worth $2500 each, and several worth $1000 each, and so on to the end of the list. For further particulars call on or address by letter the Trustees, at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

LANCASTER'S INSURANCE AGENCY. — We publish the dividend notices of the following named Companies:—

The New York Life Insurance Company—Twenty-second Annual Report.—The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows:—A scrip dividend of 50 per cent. upon all participating premiums on existing policies which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the redemption of the dividends declared in 1865. During the year 7296 new policies were issued, insuring $22,734,308.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 7 per cent.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Relief Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, New York. Semi-annual dividend 5 per cent.

We are gratified to be able to announce that notwithstanding the severe and unheard-of experience of the past few years, a period which has tried the most staunch companies of this country, fire after fire, and loss after loss, closing some, and severely impairing the capitals of others, that the companies above-mentioned have met the ill fortune with persevering promptness, and have reimbursed the honest insured with fidelity. In addition, they now announce their usual semi-annual dividends to stockholders.

These companies are all represented by Thomas J. Lancaster, Esq., whose experience in the business has been acquired by years of active management, and whose character for fair dealing is unquestioned. We congratulate this agency upon the character of the companies represented.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIVER COMPLAINT.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pill" on the system as a specific for this disease are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic, and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heartburn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all Druggists.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS are certainly cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all watery or calcareous depositions are gradually but surely carried off; it also increases the power of digestion and imparts renewed vigor to the whole system, thus removing all danger of a relapse. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

SPEER'S WINE is the pure, unadulterated juice of the Oporto grape, now being cultivated in this country by Mr. Speer. It is valuable for family use, and for its tonic and invigorating properties. It gives tone to the stomach, and invigorates the system. In fashionable circles it has become the favorite table wine.—*Intelligencer.*

Druggists are agents for this wine.

IN THIS SEASON OF DAMPNESS a proper change of clothing is necessary to the preservation of full health. For the means of procuring a full change of seasonable clothing at a low price, our readers will visit the first-class Ready-made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental Hotel, Chesnut street, below Ninth.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, August 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., to which they would call the early attention of the trade.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners.—*Visit them.*

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy
No. 484 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street

MARRIED.

MILLER—DYAS.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Father James O'Leary, of St. Joseph's Parish, New York city, Mr. JOHN PAUL MILLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss NELLIE E. DYAS, of New York city.

STEVER—SPILLINGER.—On Tuesday evening, August 6, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. SAMUEL G. STEVER and Miss MARY E. SPILLINGER, all of this city.

DIED.

BROUGH.—On the 9th instant, KATIE BROUGH, daughter of Edward and Sarah Brough, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, in rear of No. 806 Clark street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

COTTMAN.—On the 8th instant, GEORGE N. COTTMAN, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 726 N. Second street, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

CRAMER.—On the 8th instant, MARY ELLA, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Cramer, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1042 Loyal street, Nineteenth Ward, on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 9th instant, ANNIE E., only daughter of John and Mary E. Green, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 4162 Main street, Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon.

HEYDEN.—On the 8th instant, MAURICE, only son of John and Mary Heyden, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. E. corner of Twenty-third and Sharswood streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

KLEIN.—On the 8th instant, after a short but severe illness, JACOB L. KLEIN, son of Conrad and Christina Klein, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the United States Hose Company, No. 14; the Robert Blum Unterstutzungs Verein, No. 1; the Tecumseh Stammes, No. 16, A. O. D. R. M.; Germania Conclaves, No. 28, U. O. D. S. W. M.; also the Brethren of the Gegensertigen Untes-Stortzung-Vereins of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 476 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

SCHEETZ.—On the morning of August 8, at the residence of his mother, HARRY A. SCHEETZ.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely. **

TYER.—On the 7th instant, MAE, infant daughter of Charles and Fannie Tyre, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, Webster street, below Broadway, Stockton, N. J., on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·05	MOON RISES	1·03
SUN SETS	7·05	HIGH WATER	10·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
Thames	London	Quebec	July 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 27
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C.of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 10
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10
China	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 14
CofWashington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
America	New York	Bremen	Aug. 15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 10
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 10
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Aug. 10
Nevada	New York	San Juan	Aug. 10
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 14
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 17
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Romance, Card, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r A. Brearley, Mullen, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Truax, 1 day from Dover, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vineland, Borden, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8—9 P. M.—The brig Herald, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, returned this afternoon, with loss of fore and maintopmast, and proceeded up the bay.

The three-masted schr Mary McKee, from Philadelphia for Galveston, passed in at the same time; had lost captain and two seamen; lost foresail, etc. Also, a barquentine, from London for Philadelphia.

Brig H. J. Burton, from Philadelphia for Stettin, went to sea this evening.—Reported by pilot boat M. H. Grinnell. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Boston, at New York yesterday.

Barque Hattie Wheeler, for Matanzas, to load for Philadelphia or Boston, at Havana 3d inst.

Brig L. Myers, Wicks, for Pensacola, cleared Apalachicola 29th ult.

Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, hence, at Richmond 6th instant.

Schrs E. H. Naylor, Somers, and Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 7th instant.

Schr Francis Edwards, Boice, hence, at Boston 8th instant.

Schr Wm. H. Rowe Whitmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 7th inst.

Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 7th inst.

Schrs Ocean Bird, Kelly, and O. Bearse, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.

Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelly, and Revenue, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Steamer Acushnet, at New York from New Bedford, reports that the bell on Hen and Chickens Lightship, mouth of Buzzard's Bay, is broken, and a fog horn will be used until the bell is repaired.

Notice is hereby given that the lightvessel formerly on Fishing Rip, in Man Ship Channel, entrance to Port Royal harbor, S. C., has been replaced on her station.

Charleston, August 5, 1867.

The Lighthouse Board has been officially informed that from the 15th inst. a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at the point of the Spit of Passage, seven miles within the entrance of Waterford harbor, east coast of Ireland. The light is a fixed red light.

Official information has been received that on and after the 10th of last month a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on East Point, Prince Edward Island. The light will be a fixed white light, 130 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eighteen miles.

MISCELLANY.

Messrs. Todd & Collins, shipping masters, furnish the following list of the crew of barque Oak Ridge, lost on the 2d inst.:—J. R. Ginn, first mate; A. H. Ginn, second mate; C. Smith, of Philadelphia, cook; and the following seamen:—J. Burnham, of Danvers; Antonio Franklin, of Portugal; Michael O'Brien, of Ireland (said to have left a family residing in one of the Eastern States); and Geo. Blaney of St. John, N. B.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET [illegible] Stag Handles, of beautiful [illegible] WADE & BUTCHER'S [illegible] LECOULTRE RAZOR. [illegible] and Table Cutlery Ground [illegible]EIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH [illegible] 2 3 5p§

"RIGHT SIDE UP."—THE PATENT OILER always fixes itself when it falls, or is carelessly set down, and thus prevents any waste of oil. Sizes suitable for Sewing Machines or larger machinery.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD REMEMber that we keep a stock of Hardware adapted to their wants.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SMALL QUOITS FOR LADIES' RECREATION at sea-shore, or other summer resorts, and several sizes for gentlemen's use, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 185p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10§ EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELI
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have com into general use and favor, without puffing. It is th product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, an as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS
SORENESS
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO,
PILES,

BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF TH
LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH.
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affection while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGE Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practic and give it their unqualified recommendation. So by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the su scribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. PON to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE C
No. 562 BROADWAY, New Yor
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........50 ce
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.........$1
Quarts in bottle.........$1
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTU
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions......... $10
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials......... $5 to
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases......... $2 to

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are s to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, fre charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPAN
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New Yo

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his off personally or by letter, as above, for all form disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, H LOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelp and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market st and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6

GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTI
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colo James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lin Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M large lot of quartermaster stores rated as serviceable, among which are the following:

30 2-h. ambulances,
63 4-h. wagons,
10 2-h. wagons,
10 2-h. spring do.,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,
15,912 carriage bolts,
830 lbs. old rope,
500 yds. cocoa matting,
28 yds. carpet,
1 hose reel,
20 hand trucks,
2,009 feet assorted hose, large and small,
259 office chairs,
101 McC. saddles,
23 scales, platform and counter,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,

55 lanterns,
2,683 horse and m collars,
1,094 trace chains,
3,610 halter chains,
1,124 breast chains,
421 asst. bridles,
246 saddle bags,
115 saddle blanket
237 horse covers,
646 wagon covers,
2,457 H. and M. ham
2,075 head halters,
408 sets asst. harne
100 wagon and a wheels,
50 anvils,
54 B. S. wagon wh
50 vises, assorted,
20 tool chests,
402 planes, assorte
195 saws, assorted,
156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse m cines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes, saddl blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermas

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VES
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFIC
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 18

Proposals are invited, and will be receive the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'cl noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at vate sale of the side-wheel steamer COS POLITAN, belonging to the United States, now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltim
7 31 18t] STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

The Revenue Law and Distilled Spirits.

It is conceded on all hands that distilled spirits should be largely taxed by the General Government. It is evident that under the present system the taxes that are imposed are to a great extent evaded. The Government must raise a sufficient amount of money to defray its expenses, including interest on the national debt, and the redemption of the same as it falls due. Every dollar that distilled spirits *ought* to pay, but of which the Government is defrauded, has to be raised from something else. There are many onerous taxes that might be entirely remitted, were the taxes upon distilled spirits honestly paid. Where is the fault? Primarily with the manufacturers of distilled spirits, who, as a class, do not hesitate to defraud the Government, and to commit the grossest perjury in doing so. The Government must legislate upon this subject with this fact before its eyes.

But, secondly, the fault lies with the officers of the Government who are themselves corrupted, bribed, bought up by the distillers, and become partners in the commission of frauds upon the very Government in whose employ they are, and which they have sworn faithfully to serve. We are not disposed to indulge in any wholesale denunciation of the revenue officers of the United States. There are some men among them who are as honest and high-minded as it is possible for men to be—whose integrity gleams jewel-like amid the baser materials with which they are surrounded. There are others—and the community generally understand who they are—who are as base and mercenary and purchasable—as lost to all honor and true self-respect—as the veriest thieves of the street.

Thirdly. The fault lies to a great extent with the Revenue law itself, which affords such opportunities for fraud. It is too cumbrous, too complex, and opens too many doors for the successful perpetration of dishonest acts and practices. A distiller may defraud the Government daily of half the taxes he ought to pay, and may defy detection unless the officer watching him is a practical distiller himself, which, in nineteen cases out of twenty, he is not likely to be. The withdrawal of spirits for rectification and for export are each the gateways for immense frauds. The law attempts to do too much, and fails in properly doing anything.

Now, one simple principle should lie at the bottom of the Revenue law in regard to the distillation of spirits; and that is, *to determine the amount of spirits manufactured by the amount of material used.* The problem is a simple one, and is capable of an exact solution. During the process of making distilled spirits from grain, the material used is exposed for three days in large fermenting vats, and is technically called "beer." During this time it cannot be concealed from the view of the Inspector. It is there exposed in the vats. Every gallon of this beer will yield a certain percentage of distilled spirits, varying somewhat with the skill used in manufacture. All that the Government has to do therefore, is to fix upon some fair average as the percentage of distilled spirits to the gallon of beer, and then to assess its tax accordingly upon the actual contents of the fermenting vats from time to time. The contents of a vat in gallons, for every inch of its depth, are easily determined. All the elements of the problem are, therefore, before the eye of the Revenue officer. All that he has to do is to visit a distillery, see how many gallons of beer are in the vats, and from that actual inspection determine the number of gallons of distilled spirits upon which the Government will collect its tax.

Of course, there is still a chance for fraud. The Government officer may report to the Assessor a smaller amount of "beer" from time to time than there really is in the vats. But it is a great gain to have reduced the liability to frauds connected with the manufacture to one single point, for that can now be thoroughly watched and guarded. It is a great advantage to have eliminated the manufacturer from the problem, and to have brought the whole weight of the responsibility to rest upon the Government official alone. Besides, the point itself is easily guarded. A glance will suffice to show if a fraudulent return has been made. For instance, if the present system of Assistant Assessors and of Revenue Inspectors should be continued, the one could be made to operate as a check upon the other. Moreover, the actual capacity of the vats in each distillery being known, short returns would at once attract the attention of the Assessor or Collector, and would lead to immediate investigation. Further checks and counter-checks might be devised, whereby it would be almost impossible for the Government to be defrauded as to the *amount* of distilled spirits manufactured.

A modification of the Revenue law, in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, might take something of the following outline:—

First. All grain distilleries to have their fermenting vats numbered in regular order, and their full capacity in gallons per inch of depth given, and diagrams of the same to be exposed in the office or counting-room, and also deposited with the Assessor and Collector of the district.

Second. Assistant Assessors to visit distilleries daily, and report to the Assessors the number of gallons of beer in the vats respectively.

Third. Beer to be run off every third day, except in case of breakdown in machinery, which must be reported in writing to the Assessor, together with the condition of the vats at the time of stoppage, and to make written application for resumption of operations.

Fourth. A fixed percentage of the beer to be determined by the Government as its standard of taxation, that is, so many gallons of spirits to so many gallons of beer, and the amount to be returned by the Assessor for collection every ten days.

Fifth. Distillers to give bonds sufficient to cover the capacity of their vats for the manufacture of thirty days.

Sixth. Revenue Inspectors to make examination of Assistant Assessors' reports, and of distilleries, to see that proper returns are made.

Seventh. Any collusion of a Government officer with frauds upon the revenue to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Eighth. All restrictions as to meters, cistern-room, general inspection, etc., to be abolished, and distillers allowed to run their business according to their own convenience.

Ignored!

On Monday afternoon last, August 5, Michael McAnany, a paper stainer, residing at No. 731 South Seventh street, went before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, and testified as follows:—

> "On July 14 I proceeded to the fire on South street, below Seventh. While I was standing near our engine (the Hope), talking to some of our men about the steamer's not being in service, Alderman McMullin caught hold of me and told me to leave. He had hold of me by the coat-collar, and dragged me some distance, saying that if I didn't go away 'he would put bumble bees around my head.' I did not say anything to him. He also told me that he would break my jaw."

On this testimony, as a foundation, a bill was sent in to the Grand Jury, and yesterday afternoon it was returned to Court *ignored*. As the only evidence that could legally be given before the Grand Jury is that which was elicited from Mr. McAnany at the preliminary hearing, the public may experience some difficulty in discovering the grounds on which this bill was so treated. Further comment is unnecessary.

The Increase of Insanity.—Our high pressure civilization has its disadvantages and dangers, which it is well not to forget. One is that the feverish activities it encourages are often too much for the brain, whose fine structure too often yields to overwork or undue excitement. This evil is alarmingly on the increase, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic. Last year the London *Medical Times and Gazette* reported that the number of the insane in England had increased twenty one per cent. in five years, while the population had only increased five per cent. In France the case was still worse. The number of the insane increased forty per cent. in five years, while the population only increased two per cent. That is to say, the French are twice as crazy as the English. Perhaps a Frenchman would retort as Robert Hull did, when some fool asked him what brought him to an insane asylum:—"What will never bring you here, sir—too much brains." The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes up this subject afresh, and confirms what the *Medical Journal* had said as to the alarming increase of insanity. It estimates that in England mental diseases have gained on the population to the extent of at least three per cent. per annum since 1859. The present ratio of the insane to the population it puts at one to every four hundred and ten. In the whole of Great Britain there is the greatest amount of insanity in England and the least in Ireland, probably because in the former there is the greatest mental activity and the most high living. In this country it is a conceded fact that insanity has increased considerably in the last ten years. Nowhere in the world is the strain on the mental organization greater or more intense than here, where the work of a generation is done in a year.

A Life Insurance Case.—The Washington *Star* says:—"Some years ago a man living in Wheeling, Virginia, and named Joseph Leppens, got his life insured, as was said, for the benefit of his wife, Josephine Leppens. A short time passed, when he went down the Ohio river, and was not heard of for years after, the supposition followin that he had been drowned, from the fact that his coat and the papers belonging to him were found upon the boat, and a few days after a dead body was picked up in the river near the place where he was reported to have made his disappearance. Some years after a friend of the wife received a letter from a man who signed his name as H. A. Deicher, inquiring how the wife of the late Joseph Leppens was getting along, and whether she had received the insurance money due her upon the death of her husband. The letter was shown Mrs. Leppens, who, it is said, immediately recognized the handwriting as that of her husband, and took the letter to the agents of the insurance company, who, suspecting a trick, refused to pay the ten thousand dollars insurance money. Some time after Leppens came to Washington, the intelligence of which was conveyed to his wife, who came on here in pursuit of him, and found him. The case came up before Justice Walter on Thursday afternoon, upon a warrant sued out by the wife, Josephine Leppens, charging her husband, Joseph Leppens, alias H. A. Deicher, with having committed adultery. After hearing the evidence in the case the Justice remanded the accused to jail to await a hearing. Mrs. Leppens lives in Wheeling, Virginia, and has five children; while her husband, Joseph Leppens, alias H. A. Deicher, has for some time been a clerk in one of the offices of the Patent Office building."

Tennessee Education.—A number of gentlemen in East Tennessee have undertaken to establish an institution to afford a free normal education to the sons of all Tennesseeans who perished in the Union cause. They have recently purchased a school property for the purpose at Athens, midway between Knoxville and Chattanooga, valued at $25,000, and capable of accommodating three hundred pupils.

The Papal Succession.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* finds the recent cable despatch which names Monsigneur Dupanloup as the most probable successor of Pius IX *"assez incomprehensible."* Our last news from Rome did not mention any alarming change in the Holy Father's health. It is true that the common people of Rome expect him to die very soon, but their belief is based on the old tradition that no Pope can hold his office for twenty-five years until the last days of the world, and would hardly warrant the Sacred College in caballing at present for the succession. Besides, the chances of the French prelate in any event are very slight. The eldest son of the Church would of course do all he could for him. But there are quarters in which Napoleon's influence is more potent than in the Sacred College. That body has got into the habit of giving its suffrages, firstly, to a cardinal, and secondly, to an Italian Monsigneur. Dupanloup is neither the one nor the other. Even if Pius should benevolently give him the red hat, his unfortunate nativity would probably be enough to defeat him.

The Republican Party.—About fifty prominent members of the Republican party held a meeting in Boston on Tuesday, for the purpose of consulting with the members of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Reconstruction Association, and also to assist in devising means for a hearty and efficient co operation with the Republican Congressional Committee. Among those present were his Excellency Governor Bullock, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. James M. Stone, Dr. George B. Loring, and other prominent gentlemen. Governor Bullock presided, and General Schenck made the principal speech. The object of the move was to perfect unanimity of action in disseminating Republican doctrines among the Southern people.

Crete.—The fact that the heroic Cretans have sent off another ship-load of women, children, and old men does not seem to indicate that they have abandoned the struggle as hopeless. We shall probably be informed in a few days that the Grecian authorities have officially, though privately, counselled them to hold on until they can complete the necessary preparations for a bold and decided movement for their relief. Meanwhile, the cause of the brave islanders begins to awaken fresh interest in England, and extensive plans are being arranged to secure collections and contributions for them. The end evidently is not yet.

Death of an Irish Frenchman.—Mr. MacSheehy, proprietor of the *Union*, of Paris, died in that city on the 25th of last month, at the age of eighty-four years. As his name indicates, he was of Irish origin. His family came into France with James II, when that sovereign "left his country for," etc. Marshal MacMahon is connected with this family. Mr. MacSheehy was wounded at the battle of Leipsic, and earned his grade of lieutenant-colonel at Wagram. At the time of his death he was chevalier of St. Louis and officer of the Legion of Honor.

Santa Anna.—The address that Santa Anna was to issue at Vera Cruz is published. He says his "mission is one of entire peace, as pacificator in a distracted family, whose members are destroying each other, and will not become reconciled. . . . Let us appeal to a decision of a National Congress, elected freely by the people, and respect that sovereign will of the nation, be it what it may. Thus order may be permanently restored among us, and peace will once more flourish—a peace that is needed to repair our many misfortunes."

Sale of Autographs in London.—Thirty unpublished letters of John Wesley were recently sold in London at an auction of manuscripts and rare books. The collection of which these letters are a part appears to have been a good one. It contained specimens of the autographs of Dean Swift, which are scarce; Cowper, David Hume, Garrick, Colman, Washington, Burns, the latter being the original manuscript of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," besides historical letters of Charles the First and Second, and Cromwell despatches.

The Longing of a Traveller.—Mr. Hurlburt seems to have derived a realizing sense of the inferiority of his countrymen to the inhabitants of the Continent during his present tour in France. So he "cannot help longing for some way of cauterizing our own people out of their dense ignorance of their own inferiority in a large range of the most practical applications of science to life."

Bogus.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* exposes the fallacy of the item going the rounds of the press, in which it is asserted that the time of day can be told by the action of the pulse on a coin suspended from a string held between the thumb and finger, causing it to strike against the sides of a glass tumbler in a movement like that of a pendulum.

Taxation of National Bank Shares.—The Supreme Court of Iowa has given its opinion on the question of taxing national bank shares. The majority opinion, written by Judge Wright, decides that, as the Legislature now stands, the shares in the national banks in Iowa cannot be taxed. The remedy is with the Legislature.

Comforting.—The Boston *Post* is inclined to take a cheerful view of things. It says:—"The 'social evil' is thought to be on the increase in Boston. So, too, is social good. We grow in all directions. People given to feeling bad about this matter should widen their range a little. There are fifty saints among us to every Magdalen."

The Social Evil.—The last Legislature of Ohio passed a bill, authorizing Boards of Health in the large cities to enumerate and record the female inmates of disreputable houses, and to remove and protect those under eighteen years of age. The Cincinnati Board of Health have directed such enumeration to be made.

Destroying the Old Landmarks.—A French paper announces that the Prussian police have searched the publishing houses of Hanover for maps in which that country figures as a kingdom, and have destroyed all the copper plates of this class except a few which have been forwarded to Berlin.

Cruelty to Animals.—The London *Review* calls Walt Whitman "a kind of learned pig." This the *World* thinks is unduly severe on the porker.

College Funds.—The total income of Columbia College is $126,000; but that of Cambridge, England, is £133,000, equivalent to $660,000 in gold, of which £40,000 is received from tuition fees, and £93,000 comes from benefices. The total income of Oxford is £152,000.

The Queen's Book.—The London *Star* thus speaks of the "Early Life of Prince Albert":—

> "To England the book has an interest other than historical, and far deeper. It is the story of a love, a union, and a sorrow such as the chronicles of Courts can hardly parallel, and which cannot fail to awaken a thrilling emotion and sympathy in every English heart. This book is the true Albert Monument."

Seaside Gayeties.—Some of the New England watering places are very lively this summer. The Boston *Post* says:—"Nahant is gay this season. There has been one negro minstrel concert, and a visit from an organ-grinder."

Nostalgic Phenomenon.—Like cures like. The same conditions which send us wandering in the rural regions bring us back again to town. We go to the country because we are sick of home; we return because we are homesick.

Georgia Republicanism.—The Augusta *Sentinel* mourns over the daily increasing evidences that the Republican party is building up a thorough and compact organization in Georgia.

Temperance.—The temperence revival is rapidly extending into the Southern States, and large and numerous meetings are being held at various points.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M., instead of 2¼ P. M., until September 1.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets.—This Church will be open To-morrow as usual. Preaching in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 8. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—The services in this church to-morrow morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, will be conducted by the Rev. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. *

REV. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., will preach To-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets. Services will be held in this church every Sabbath morning during this month. *

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Princeton, will preach in this church on Sunday, 11th inst. (To-morrow), at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The church will be closed after this until September 1 *

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Preaching on Sabbath Morning at 10½ A. M., by Rev W. E IJAMS, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, by Rev. F ROBBINS. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

REV. J. W. WELLMAN, OF MASS., will preach in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow morning and evening by Rev. Dr. J. H. JONES. *

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. ROGER OWEN, of Chesnut Hill. To-morrow at 10½ and 8. Evening subject—"The Choice of Moses an Example for Young Men. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Services To-morrow. Prayer Meeting at 10½. Preaching at 4. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

GREENWICH STREET CHAPEL, GREENWICH Street, below THIRD.—Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev WILLIAM HUTTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. You are cordially invited. *

REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., WILL preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats all free. *

NAZARETH CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Vine.—Pastor, Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. *

SANCTUARY M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOSEPH WELCH, of the Texas Mission.

REV. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., in MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth. No service in the evening. Come; seats free to all. *

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street, above Brown.—Service To-morrow morning at 10½, and afternoon at 4, by the Rev. R. U. B. WEBSTER, of Cornwall, England. *

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—REV. D. BRAINERD RAY will preach To-morrow morning, 11th inst. Service at 10½ A. M. *

EMANUEL CHURCH, KENSINGTON.—July 11. Service morning and evening, by Rev. J. MORSELL, D. D. *

PREACHING MAY BE EXPECTED in the Church EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets on To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. *

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—E. T. JEFFERS To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30]4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 1o wsбm New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1868.—The publishers inform their friends and the public that the above work will be issued at the usual time. The canvass will commence as heretofore, and, by a careful selection of experienced canvassers and a strict attention by the compilers, we are determined to make the Directory for 1868 a RELIABLE and full record of the names and locations of all business men and private citizens. Grateful for past encouragement, future patronage is respectfully solicited.
A. McELROY & CO.,
8 10 3t4p No. 637 CHESNUT Street, 2d floor.

WHY IS DYSPEPSIA SO GENERAL? Simply because it is neglected or maltreated. Strike directly at the cause. Remove the acrid humors which engender it, from the stomach and bowels, with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, is cured. 8 6tuths3t4p
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 tuths 6t

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
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STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
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W. H. DUTTON,
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ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
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SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2stuth4p

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, and selling at present at the LOW RATE OF NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A full supply always on hand and for sale by
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
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AGENCY FOR SALE
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FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
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BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 18 3m4p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT
OF
HOYT'S NOVELTY,
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET.

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HOYT mentioneth a few articles selling at 25 cents each (to wit):—
Accordeons and Aromatic Soap.
Boot-jacks and Bear's Oil.
Bandolin and Brushes.
Boxes, Steel Pens, and Belt Buckles.
Brier Wood Pipes and Blacking.
Brown Windsor Soap and Boys' Canes.
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Collars for Ladies and Candy Baskets.
Dominoes and Derby Neckties.
Extracts and Egg Glasses.
Feather Dusters and Fine Combs.
Fans and Face Powder.
Gloves and Garters.
Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap.
Handkerchiefs and Harmonicums.
Hair Pins and Hair Combs.
Hosiery and Hair Oil.
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Indelible Ink and Italian Soap.
Mucilage and Musk.
Mirrors and Memorandum Books.
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Nail Brushes and New Mown Hay.
Purses and Pomatums.
Packages of Pins and Paring Knives.
Packages of Needles and Pencils.
Portmonaies and Pomatum.
Pocket Books and Pomade.
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Ox Marrow and Omnibus Soap.
Razor Strops and Receipt Books.
Rouge and Rat Traps.
Rubber Balls and 2-foot Rules.
Steamboat Cards and Shirt Buttons (packages).
Suspenders and Shears.
Silver Powder and Sleeve Buttons.
Scissors and Stationery Packages.
Stockings and Stolen Kisses.
Tooth Powder and Tea Strainers.
Toilet Articles and Tooth Brushes.
Yard Measures and Yankee Notions.
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
HOYT begs leave to state that he is selling good cheaper than ye other dealers.
HOYT sells the celebrated Reversible Paper Collars at 25 cents per box; others charge 35 and 40 cents.
HOYT sells Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Neck Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stockings, and a great variety of useful goods, at 25 cents, that cannot be had in ye other stores at less than 50 cents.
HOYT giveth a check with each article sold, which entitleth the purchaser to receive either a Watch, an Ice Pitcher, a Castor, a pair of Opera Glasses, a Toilet Set, an Album, a Work Box, a Tea Set, or some other valuable article which ye purchasers can have by paying ONE DOLLAR (optional with ye purchaser whether he taketh ye article for One Dollar or not).
HOYT'S liberal method of swapping off goods for greenbacks astonisheth ye other dealers, and causeth them to growl. But Hoyt replieth muchly in the language of the poet:—
"The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
The pink is purty,
And so are you."

HOYT'S NOVELTY,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
Ye public are invited to participate at
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
[7 6 ws2t4p
NO. 329 CHESNUT STRE

SPEER'S PURE WINES.

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY,
SAMBURG PORT,
LA DELICAT, AND
LA PURISSIMA WINES.

These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. We recommend them to ladies and invalids, to the old and debilitated, because of their purity and strengthening qualities. The La Purissima is a delicate Sauterne or Dinner Wine.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths4p

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A Visit to the Ram Stonewall—Chapters of her History—Preparations for the Voyage to Japan—Her Officers and Crew—The Two Japanese Lieutenants, Etc., Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1867.

Between "waiting for the verdict" and speculation as to the next phase of the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio, Washington is in quite "a stew."

The return of "the Nationals" and the threatened removal of General Sheridan are passed excitements, and the departure of the Stonewall has for a time allayed the fifth, but as much interest will attach to the voyage out, and general congratulation succeed her safe arrival in Japan, we propose to give a brief sketch of the ship and her belongings, embracing points and details that the telegraph has omitted to mention.

Upon reaching Washington a few days ago, we found that the poetical romance, so fascinating and peculiar to ships of war, and which the Stonewall possesses in a great degree, had clothed her with an interest that every one seemed to share. Hundreds of citizens and strangers had flocked to see her, numerous telegrams had announced to the country her progress towards departure, and the local reporters almost daily discovered new material for an item. Seized with the epidemic, we jumped into a street car, and a six-cent ride, including an exchange ticket (Philadelphia companies, note this), carried us to the Navy Yard gate. A stern-looking sergeant of Marines passed us into the marvellously neat precincts of the public domain, and one of the officers very politely offered to escort us to the wharf.

A short walk down a beautiful avenue, shaded by tall trees, brought us to the Anacostia river, or the eastern branch of the Potomac, as it is frequently called, where a beautiful view of the United States Lunatic Asylum, situated on an immense hill, on the opposite side of the river, is presented. Turning sharply to the left, we found an ornamental park of captured naval guns, and some enormous coal piles, behind which, moored to the dock, was the famous Franco-Danish-Rebel-Federal-Japanese steam iron-clad ram Stonewall.

In the winter of 1864-65, it will be remembered that great threats were made by the Rebels, of the devastation in store for our seaboard cities. A certain invulnerable iron monster was in process of construction, that would steam with vast speed—enter any of our principal ports, bombard and place under contribution at pleasure any given municipality, and safely escape before organized pursuit could be attempted. So frequently were these boasts made, that they excited no little apprehension in those places most liable to attack, and the improvement of harbor defenses became a matter of great solicitude. This terrible agent of impending destruction proved to be the Stonewall, and, when she was finally brought from Havana to Washington, in November, 1865, she soon convinced the most confident believers in our naval power, that the hopes of the Rebels were not without foundation.

The Stonewall is essentially a French production, and, as she appeared in the Anacostia, is the trimmest and sauciest iron-clad we have ever seen. Combined with heavy armor and casemate and turret batteries, are rifled guns of immense size and approved manufacture, great speed, most admirable manageability, a complete sailing rig, and a fighting draft of less than seventeen feet. With a commander and crew fearless and determined, she could inflict injury incomparably greater than the combined work of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. The close of the war, however, caused her surrender without having fired a hostile gun or done anything more inimical than flaunting her "symbol of treason" in the teeth of the Niagara and Sacramento, two of our men-of-war that were watching her in the harbor of Corunna, near Ferrol, on the coast of Spain. The sea was rough at the time, and the two vessels declined to fight her, for which action Commodore Craven, the senior officer and commander of the Niagara, was tried by court martial on his return to the United States, and partially acquitted. The Court was composed of some of the most distinguished officers in the service, including three Rear-Admirals, three Commodores, and two Captains, with Vice-Admiral Farragut as President. The charge was:—"Failing to do his utmost to retake and capture, or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter," and the specification fixed the 25th of March, 1865, as the date. The trial, which involved several principles, and attracted unusual attention throughout the country, was so carefully conducted that the court, to obtain a correct idea of the Stonewall's power, made a trip on the Potomac in her, and this seemed to impress them so much that he was not found guilty of the part prescribing it to be "his duty to encounter;" in other words, the court was not satisfied that it was imperative for two wooden vessels to attack an iron-clad under all circumstances. The Department did not approve of the finding, and Commodore Craven was released from arrest by a general order, and a few months later was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. There is scarcely a doubt among the bravest naval men that had the Niagara and Sacramento attacked her they would have joined the Hatteras and Housatonic (sunk by the Rebels) in a very few minutes. When the Court adjourned she was dismantled, and remained "in ordinary," unmolested except by curiosity-seekers, who carried away everything portable that they could secrete from the vigilant eyes of the Marines and watchmen, as relics and souvenirs, until she was purchased by the Japanese Embassy at the nominal price of $450,000, which low price, we are informed, was partially to atone to the Government of Japan for the swindling done by some of our citizens in the matter of contracts for war vessels. Orders were issued from the Navy Department to put her in sea-going condition, and a naval officer of experience, Com. George Brown, was granted one year's leave of absence to take the ship to Yokohama, and deliver her to the Tycoon, when the final payment of $150,000 will be made. The work of repair has been thoroughly done, and the hull, machinery, spars, rigging, and officers' quarters, which are unusually large and comfortable for an iron-clad, look very well. She is full brig-rigged, with top-gallant yards and bowsprit, measures about 1200 tons, and draws about seventeen feet aft. She is well provided with stores and boats, and among the latter has one of Frazer's life-preserving rafts—a very complete affair, with everything ready for immediate launching in case of disaster at sea.

The crew, numbering about sixty persons, were all shipped in the regular navy style, being obliged to "pass the doctor," and sign articles for the voyage. They are to receive their wages in gold, with transportation and time paid back to the United States at the rate of $35 per month for seaman and waiters; $40 for coal-passers; and $50 for firemen. Large numbers of applications were received, and had to be rejected because the list was complete. The day we were aboard two men were imploring the captain and chief engineer to make room for them, but it was impossible.

The officers were appointed by Commander Brown, and though they are generally a *brusque* set of men, are well qualified for the practical part of the duty. The first officer is Theodore B. Du Bois, late acting volunteer commander in the Navy; the second, A. R. Langthorne, late acting volunteer lieutenant in the Navy; and the third is Richard Canfield, late acting master. Dr. James Hains, the surgeon, is a gentleman of extensive travel and experience, and served in the army during the war. Mr. Clelland Lindsly is, or was, a first assistant engineer in the Regular Navy, and is the gentleman, we believe, who managed the engines when she was brought from Havana to Washington.

Commander Brown is the Paymaster, and has had $80,000 placed to his credit by the Embassy, for the purchase of supplies, etc. She is to go first to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be placed in the dry dock for an examination of her hull and copper, there being no dock at this yard. If extensive repairs are not needed, she will go to the lower bay to adjust her compasses, and thence leave for Japan, about the first of September, *via* the Straits of Magellan. She expects to stop for coal and other supplies at Barbadoes, Rio de Janerio, Falkland Islands, and Valparaiso, and then make a straight course for Yokohama, in the Island of Niphon. Two of her guns are stored in the hold and will not be removed until she arrives at her destination. A statement as to a change in her name, from Stonewall to Japan, has been extensively promulgated, but is incorrect, as she was put in commission under her old name, and has now successively carried at her peak the Rebel, Union, and Japanese ensigns.

Two Japanese naval officers, First Lieutenant Ojassawara Cenzo and Second Lieutenant Ewsta Halsaku, were detailed from the embassy to join her, and resided at the Caspain House, on Capitol Hill, until her departure. They are very observing and industrious, and are rapidly learning to speak English, which they can read and write very creditably. They also speak Dutch, having learned it from the settlers at Dezuina, near Nagasaki. Both have made extensive collections of books, globes, photographs, etc., and in dress and equipment have become almost entirely Americanized. They have made the acquaintance of a number of our officers, whom they expect to meet in their native country.

The officers of the ship will be handsomely paid—the first mate $150, and the other wardroom officers $100 per month in gold and no mess bill. The Captain has received $5000 in gold in advance, and, it is said, will receive $5000 more, and presents, if he delivers her safely at Yokohama.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FLOOD.

Further Particulars of the Damage at Manayunk and the Falls of the Schuylkill.

Although the storm of Thursday afternoon did but little damage within the built-up portions of the city, it was one of the heaviest that has recently visited the suburbs, and the total loss of property sustained will reach several thousand dollars. The damage inflicted by the water in and around Manayunk was considerable. The whole of it was owing to the insufficient capacity of the culverts to carry off the great amount of water which fell within a few minutes.

The Schuylkill did not overflow its banks, and last evening was fully as high as at any time during the storm. It was turbid with mud of a deep brown color. Considerable *debris* was floating down the stream during the day; and, among other curiosities in this line, we noticed the stiffened carcass of a full-grown hog, which had lost his balance, and been carried away by the rushing waters.

Many of the cellars of private dwellings were filled with water to the depth of several feet, this occurring most frequently where the houses stood on the slopes or at the foot of the hills. The streets and roads were in a wretched condition, the cars between Girard College and Manayunk being unable to run a portion of the time. Travel, indeed, was thus interfered with up to the very edge of the city, and the portion of Girard avenue near Fairmount Park was quite as badly off as the road to Manayunk.

The greatest damage inflicted was upon the large woollen and cotton mills on the banks of the Schuylkill and its small tributaries. Matthew Gorgas' cotton wadding mills, between Manayunk and Roxborough, suffered to the extent of about $5000. The water broke through a dam in the vicinity, and rushing down upon the mill, overflowed the picking house.

Fitzpatrick & Brother's woollen mill, at the upper end of Manayunk, was damaged to the amount of about $1500, the machinery sustaining the principal portion of it, while some of the stock was carried away down the canal. The culvert is large enough to afford an escape for all the water which falls during an ordinary rain, but it would have required one of almost double its capacity to carry off safely all that fell on Thursday afternoon.

Maxon's cotton and woollen mills, in the lower edge of Manayunk, sustained considerable damage. The culvert soon became choked up, and then the water rushed down the hill in the rear, and forced a passage through the lower stories of the establishment, in which it reached a height of three or four feet. The employes of the mill had about five minutes' warning of the coming flood, and this enabled them, by dint of great exertion, to remove all the stock on the first floor.

Sutton's woollen mills were somewhat damaged, as was the case with Joseph Glegg's cotton and woollen mills, on the Montgomery county side of the Schuylkill, opposite Manayunk.

The Wissahickon did not rise very high, but its waters yesterday were much muddled and in something of a fury. A deep gutter on the embankment of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, near the bridge by which it crosses the Wissahickon, gave way, and some damage was sustained in consequence, although the track was not interfered with. Just opposite the Wissahickon Mills, at this point, a lady lost her footing, and was carried bodily into a deep gully made by the water. Fortunately there were some men near at hand, and she was immediately rescued from her perilous position without suffering any bodily injuries. On the western side of the Schuylkill, opposite the mouth of the Wissahickon, a small wagon-bridge was carried away, and more or less damage was inflicted all around in this locality.

At the Falls of Schuylkill several mills were damaged by the water. John Dobson's woollen mills were obliged to suspend operations for nearly a day. The finishing room was flooded, and a heavy deposit of mud left behind when the water subsided. The employes, however, was able to remove the stock of goods before much injury was inflicted. Lieson & Somers' dye works, near by, received a thorough drenching, and work was not resumed yesterday. The dam supplying this establishment with water was broken through, but this served to relieve Dobson's mills from further damage.

Through William Simpson's print works, opposite the Falls, the water also rushed, and several hundred tons of coal were carried away.

In the neighborhood of Thirty-first and Thompson streets are located several extensive breweries, all of which were damaged by the rain.

Louis Tallman's brewery, at Thirty-first and Master streets, suffered to the amount of $2000, the cellar being flooded, and beer of that value rendered absolutely worthless by coming in contact with mud and water. The water rose to the height of eight or ten feet around the rear portion of Mr. Tallman's stable, carrying away the earth by cart-loads, and inflicting a damage of about $500. A quantity of beer belonging to Mr. Tallman was stored in the cellar of Edward Getz's brewery, which, together with the beer therein deposited belonging to Mr. Getz, was damaged by the overflow.

The cellars of J. & P. Baltz's lager beer breweries, at Thirty-first and Thompson streets, were entirely flooded. The loss sustained by them will probably amount to some thousands of dollars, as they had a large stock of beer on hand. The full damage cannot be ascertained, however, until all the water is removed. Volmer & Born's cellars, at the corner of Thirty-first and Thompson streets, were flooded to the very ceiling, and their huge beer hogsheads set afloat. Their loss will reach about $800.

FIRE.—A fire occurred last night at the house of Herman Hendricks, No. 1620 Amity street, Twentieth Ward, about 10 o'clock. The family had retired for the night. The smell of smoke awakened them, and search being made, Mr. Hendricks discovered that the contents of a closet in the third story back room were on fire. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire by the application of a few buckets of water. The closet contained old clothes, books, and some odds and ends, which were destroyed.

An investigation developed the fact that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of what is called "red fire," which Mr. Hendricks, who is a druggist, had brought home on the 4th of July to amuse his little ones. Some of the preparation was left, and had been placed in the closet, wrapped up in a piece of paper, where it remained until last evening, when it ignited spontaneously.

The article is composed of sulphur, saltpetre, and nitrate and stointia, and is very liable to spontaneous combustion. The Fire Marshal has known of quite a number of cases of fires resulting from this preparation, one of which occurred next to his dwelling, and the family made a narrow escape from being burned to death. The public should be careful as to how they place this highly inflammable article in their houses, as it is liable at any moment to take fire, and perhaps be the instrumentality of involving loss of property and life.

BURGLARY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, a burglar entered the building No. 113 N. Seventh street. He scaled a rear fence, from that reached the roof of an outhouse, and, walking along the porch-way, broke into the second story. Once in, he marched to the sewing machine-room, occupied by Mr. Newell. This gentleman, hearing the suspicious sounds, leaned out of the window, and seeing a man on the walk—who, by-the-way, was an accomplice of the burglar in the house, and was keeping an sharp eye about him—called out to find a policeman. The man nodded and left, being seen no more thereafter. The one in the house, hearing the voice, decamped also. It was undoubtedly their intention of breaking into an upper story—Vinduzen, Rose & George's Dental Rooms—to rob it of its valuable material.

A VIOLATION.—Recorder Eneu held Andrew Campbell, who keeps a saloon at New Market and Vine streets, in $800 bail for selling liquor on Sunday.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Four Injured.

The city of Philadelphia seems fated to be the scene of a disastrous boiler explosion every few weeks, and we are now called upon to record another occurrence of this kind, which has resulted in the instant death of one man and the injury of four others. The locality of this affair was the Active Iron Foundry, situated at Nos. 1322, 1324, and 1326 South Ninth street, below Wharton. The proprietors of this establishment were Messrs. Joseph Martin, John A. Pollock, Matthew McKnight, Charles Klein, and Jacob Gibson, who transacted business under the name of Martin, Pollock & Co. The four first named were moulders by trade, and the last a pattern-maker.

The foundry on South Ninth street was built by the firm about four months ago. It was a one-story building of brick, thirty-two by sixty-two feet in dimensions, with a gravel roof. The structure ran back to a small street in the rear, at which point the boiler was located. This was covered with a mere shed. It was a second-hand one, of the upright tubular pattern, fifteen feet in length, and is said to have been somewhat the worse for wear at the time it was purchased by the firm. The engine connected with it was one of four-horse power. The partners had formed a co-operative association for the manufacture of all kinds of pressure, steam, heating and drain pipes, branches, and bends, and during a few weeks past were meeting with much success in their undertaking. No persons were employed in the establishment except the five above-named, none of whom were practical engineers; but Mr. Pollock had some knowledge of steam machinery, and attended the engine the greater portion of the time, although he was occasionally relieved by the other members of the firm.

The explosion took place about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and created an intense excitement throughout the southern section of the city. Some castings were about being made, and a fire was accordingly started under the boiler, Mr. Gibson superintending the operation. He remarked to Mr. Martin that, although the fire did not appear to burn as well as usual, there would soon be plenty of steam. Mr. Gibson then ascended to the cupola, which projected through the roof, close to the boiler, for the purpose of adjusting some of the arrangements. Mr. Martin stepped into the back yard, Mr. Klein was standing within a few feet of the boiler, and Mr. Pollock was near by, engaged in cleaning a pulley.

In this state of affairs the boiler exploded with great force, the top of it taking a southerly direction from the building, and forcing its impetuous way through the frame building No. 1328 South Ninth street, which was occupied by Mr. H. Lewis. The safety-valve followed in the same direction, tearing through a fence and a flight of stairs, and lodging in a starch-box. The cupola and the engine, together with all their immediate surroundings, were completely shattered, and levelled with the earth. A portion of the smoke-stack, twenty feet in length, was carried to the southwest corner of the yard, while another portion, ten feet in length, was carried about twenty feet to the north and buried in the sand. The demolished engine was covered with fragments of bricks and timber. A large fan-wheel, used to blow the fire in the furnace, was also demolished. The side walls of the building, for a distance of twenty feet from the rear, were completely overthrown.

Mr. Gibson, who was in the cupola, as already stated, was thrown upward into the air, and terribly mangled, and his lifeless form fell among some shrubbery in the yard of an adjoining dwelling. His skull was badly fractured, and his legs, arms, and ribs broken, so that, when his remains were taken to his residence, his wife could not recognize them at first. The fly-wheel struck Mr. Pollock, knocking him down, and then the flying bricks, iron, and timbers almost covered him, while the heavy wheel lay upon his person.

Mr. McKnight was struck violently on the left leg by a fragment of iron, which inflicted serious injury, and almost severed the limb from his body. His injuries are so serious that his life is despaired of.

Messrs. Pollock and McKnight were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where their wounds were properly attended to. They both rested quite well during last night.

Mr. Martin, who had just turned to re-enter the building, was only slightly bruised in the face, while Mr. Kline, who was within a short distance of the engine, was fortunate enough to escape all bodily injury. Mr. Robert Anderson, a collector, was also in the foundry at the time of the explosion, having entered the place for the purpose of collecting a bill. He was in the act of accosting Mr. Klein, when a whole brick struck him in the back with such force as to send him reeling over the moulds. All of Mr. Lewis' family, who were in the rear portion of their dwelling when the fragments of the boiler entered it, fortunately escaped without a scratch. The stable in the rear of Mr. Lewis' house was entirely demolished, and the bricks and other portions of the ruined foundry fell thick and fast upon the house-tops in the neighborhood, but without inflicting material damage.

The timely arrival of the Reliance Steam Fire Engine on the spot caused the instant extinguishment of the flames, before the fire among the *debris* had made any headway.

Mr. Gibson, who suffered instant death, resided at No. 432 Wilder street, in the First Ward, where he leaves a wife and three children. He was a hard-working, industrious, and genial man.

Mr. McKnight, was a young unmarried man, and resides in Evergreen street, above Twentieth.

Mr. Pollock is married, and has a family of five children. He resides at No. 227 N. Twenty-second street. Mr. Anderson resides on South street, above Ninth.

After the explosion occurred, $109 in money was picked up by Officer Charles F. Gillis, of the First District. He also found a gold ring, which is believed to have been the property of Mr. Gibson. The loss resulting from the explosion is estimated at $2500.

The explosion is supposed to have resulted from a deficiency of water in the boiler. If there had been much in it, some one would probably have been scalded. The remains of Mr. Gibson, when found, were covered with ashes only, which strengthens this supposition.

THE EXPECTED METEORIC SHOWERS TO-NIGHT.—According to the predictions of M. Leverier, the Astronomer of the French Academy, a magnificent fall of meteors may be expected to-night, which will be visible not only on the American continent, but in Europe as well. It is to be hoped that the weather will be favorable for observing the display. M. Leverrier is very positive as to the date of this promised exhibition, but other astronomers calculate that the meteoric shower will not take place until November, and is, indeed, the complement of the one that was expected at the same time last year. Nature already seems to have made a spasmodic effort for carrying out the prediction of the French astronomer, for yesterday morning five passing meteors were seen. Although the sky was cloudy, five large meteors were counted between the hours of half-past twelve and four A. M., and these were fully as bright in appearance as the planet Jupiter. At three A. M. the heavens had a most peculiar aspect, looking as if there were an Aurora Borealis in the northern sky. It remains to be seen what these fugitive stars will portend to-night; perhaps they are only the *avant courriers* of the greater show.

SUPPOSED PIG-IRON THIEVES ARRESTED.—The Harbor Police arrested two men, named James Crozier and Frank Quinn, yesterday, under suspicious circumstances. These men, with another, were coming down the river in two boats called the Ironsides and Arthur Henry, each containing about one ton of pig-iron. The third man escaped, and the others prevaricating, the police thought it sufficient evidence to hold them for a hearing. The boats and iron await an owner at the Harbor Station, at Front and Noble streets.

AN ASSOCIATE of James Jackson, who some time ago—during the Sængerfest—fired into Mr. Wolfe's place, at Front and Moore streets, was arrested in the person of William Beatly, at Second and Hazel streets. It is alleged that he aided and abetted Jackson in that assault. Alderman Mink held him for a further hearing.

THE SUNDAY MORNING TRAIN FOR ATLANTIC.—To those who are unable to reach Atlantic City by the Saturday afternoon train, we would mention that to-morrow (Sunday) morning at half-past 7 o'clock a train leaves on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for that pleasant resort.

LARCENY OF BRASS SPIGOTS.—William Hall, a colored man, was arrested for stealing fourteen brass spigots from a liquor store at Cullen and Seventh streets, which was being fitted up. He was arrested at No. 124 Pleasant avenue, and was committed by Alderman Patchell.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, attempts were made to enter Samuel Maris' playing-card manufactory, at No. 216 S. Thirteenth street. The robbers were frightened off by some of the employes.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—Shortly after 1 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the baking establishment of Messrs. Hartman & Sons, No. 413 Penn street, with a rear front on Delaware avenue. It originated in the basement, and was probably caused by the woodwork surrounding the ovens igniting. The flames rushing upwards, burned a large hole in the floor, and shot upwards, destroying everything within their reach. At one time it was feared, from the headway that the fire had gained, that the whole structure would have been destroyed. The arrival of the firemen, and a number of streams of water upon the flames, soon stopped their advance. A large amount of biscuits, recently baked to fill a large order, and valued at over $3000, was on hand at the time, and was damaged, with flour, etc., by water and smoke, to the extent of $5000. Upon this loss there was no insurance. Messrs. Hartman & Sons have an insurance of $15,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company upon the building and machinery, which they own.

THE "MERCANTILE REGISTER."—This is a handsome journal, published by C. B. Steck, at No. 109 S. Third street, for gratuitous distribution on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in the interests of our merchants and manufacturers. Mr. John Hasson, formerly agent of the Associated Press in this city, is the editor and business manager of the paper. The *Register* is rapidly becoming an institution, and we are glad to record its success. Our merchants should give Mr. Hasson a call, and he can work to their advantage in many ways.

THE UNMUZZLED DOGS AND STRAYING COWS.—During the past week 145 unmuzzled dogs have been captured, of which 37 were redeemed, 5 returned, and 103 killed.

Fourteen cows were captured for straying about the public highways, but were redeemed by their owners.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close our Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Fall in Prices
The Fall in Prices
The Fall in Prices } *Summer Clothing*
The Fall in Prices
Is owing to our intention to clear counters for Winter stock. We still have a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Garments.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

ERETY.—This morning, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, GEORGE ERETY, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, of which due notice will be given.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by

MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated schoolroom.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10sw15t

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $208 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages,* and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

BOARDING WANTED AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted, boarding for a lady, two small children, and servant, in a cottage at Atlantic City. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), location, etc.,
8 8 4t "Ocean," Evening Telegraph Office.

SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 10 5t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 29th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3½x8¼, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¼. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3½x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 262, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4 oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
8 10 8t Brevet Major U. S. A.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publishe by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life: the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;

Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 ws2m

FOURTH EDITION

The Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, dated on board his flag ship, the Susquehanna, at Vera Cruz, July 27. He was to leave that day for Aspinwall. Everything was quiet in Mexico. The health of the squadron was good.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox returned to Washington to-day from a short tour to the North.

Commander F. D. Roe is detached from the command of the Tacony, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., by September 20, for duty as Fleet Captain of the Asiatic squadron, to be commanded by Admiral Rowan.

Commander E. R. Colburn is detached from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Pacific squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander John A. Howell is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Arrest of Grain Gamblers.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Several members of the Board of Trade have been arrested for gambling in grain, under a recent law of this State, making short sales gambling.

Case of Alderman William McMullin.

The Grand Jury this morning *ignored* the remaining bill against Alderman William McMullin, charging him with leading in a riot in the recent attack upon the Hope Engine House. This relieves Mr. McMullin from all difficulty in the case, and he is again a free man unless the Court should inquire into the matter, or Councils hint at impeachment.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of an estimable citizen, George Erety, Esq., which occurred this morning at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock, at his residence, No 478 N. Third street. For some time past Mr. Erety had been suffering from paralysis, which prostrated him about two weeks ago. Under the ravages of this terrible disease he gradually sank until this morning, when his spirit was freed, and took its departure from the earth. Mr. Erety was in his sixty-second year, and had become familiarly known through the various positions he had occupied. He became a member of the bar early in life, and was an able jurist. He occupied the office of Alderman for many terms in succession, and of late years had assumed other public positions of importance.

For three years past he has been presiding officer of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, having been elected to fill the chair made vacant by the death of a former President, and re-elected for the ensuing term. His sudden demise will be sincerely regretted by many friends and those who have had business contact with him. He was a worthy man; one universally respected and loved, and by his departure Philadelphia loses a valued citizen.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Ann Ryan, residing at No. 703 Chesnut street, was brought up on a charge of larceny of a large amount of clothing, jewelry, etc., from Mary C. Lister. Miss Lister lives at No. 931 Race street. Last April she left there, and returned on Thursday, when she discovered that a closet in which she had placed the trunks containing the clothing had been broken open, and the goods taken out.

Hester A. Plumply, the landlady of the house, testified that Mrs. Ryan and Miss Lister boarded at her house. The former left four week ago.

Detective Tryon testified that he examined the room of Mrs. Ryan and found nothing, with the exception of several pawn tickets which were for articles belonging to her.

The defendant was held in $1000 for a further hearing.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
LITTLE DORRIT,
ONLY $1·00.
EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE "DIAMOND DICKENS," ONLY $1·00.
CALLED TO ACCOUNT. By Annie Thomas.
GOOD STORIES FOR HOME AND TRAVEL
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Eighth volume of the series of Historical Novels,
BY MISS MUHLBACH.
Choice reading in that favorite Weekly,
EVERY SATURDAY, FOR AUGUST 17,
FIVE CENTS. FIVE CENTS.
Just opened, a new and fine assortment of
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Of English and French Groups, Landscapes, and
THE BLACK CROOK BALLET,
AT CLOSING OUT PRICES
G. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
PHILADELPHIA.
Another large assortment of new perfect, and popular BOOKS, has been added to our list of
$2 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS. [8 10 stuth8t

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwa1m4p

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week: half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by
F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
No. 102 Walnut street.
8 6 12t*

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CXXXII.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 5.—General Grant is attacked at Long Branch in force by one of the wings of the Republican party. He resisted the charge manfully, keeping up a continual fire (with his cigar), and telegraphed to Stanton that he would fight it out on that line all summer.

Tuesday, 6.—Breaking out of the Johnson-Stanton epidemic at Washington. The virulence of the malady continued to increase, despite the prescriptions of the White House physicians and the proscriptions of the Attorney-General.

Wednesday, 7.—Arrival of Brooklyn firemen in the city, as guests of the Reliance Fire Company. Since their return, the tavern-keepers at Eleventh and Federal say there is no Reliance to be placed in the Brooklyn chaps.

Thursday, 8.—Bills against Alderman McMullin for breach of the peace and inciting to riot "ignored." One other action is looked for by the citizens, that is, to "ignore" the existence of the Alderman himself.

Friday, 9.—Great Panic and heavy run upon the Banks, particularly those of the Schuylkill. The removal of *deposits* was so extensive as to cause many of them to *break* in the act of *settling*.

Saturday, 10.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The President desires the Editor to send his Portfolio on to Washington. The Editor refuses, on account of it containing a number of jokes that have not yet been used.

THE SERIES EDITOR AT A CABINET MEETING!

FULL DISCLOSURES!!

At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday the President sent for me, saying that he wished a correct report of the proceedings taken down for publication, as the New York papers, as a rule, get their news of the Cabinet meetings from the different freedmen that wait around the White House, and were, consequently, very highly colored and unreliable. Not feeling at liberty to decline an invitation so graciously given, and, moreover, being anxious to get the first reliable news from the seat of power, I took up my position, note-book in hand,

AT THE HEAD OF THE TABLE,

alongside of the President, with the amiable Secretary of the Navy, in which position we supported Mr. Johnson in his trying circumstances. Mr. Stanton was not present. The President rose and said:—"A few days ago I wrote to the Secretary of War that I wished to secure harmony in our meetings, and as he was always disposed to vote nay when the rest of us voted yea, and yea when the rest of us voted nay, I thought he had better not have his feelings hurt by being obliged to sit here and see us all going contrary to his wishes. I sent word to this effect in a communication to him by the hands of Colonel Moore, my private Secretary, but I have had no answer."

Mr. Seward here spoke up and said that perhaps he doesn't want any *Moore* communications from the President! (Great laughter by all but Mr. Welles.) "He," the President, "had since learned that Mr. Stanton was not at work, and was losing a great deal of time running to see Mr. Greeley and others, as to what he should do, while his pay was going on all the time. He would now move that the Cabinet 'dock him' for his lost time, as the only way of bringing him to a sense of his duty."

Mr. Welles here interposed, and wanted to know if docking the Secretary of War was the same as docking any other Man-of-war?

The President at this remark could hardly keep himself within proper bounds of dignity for laughter. He halloed over to Mr. Seward as to what he thought of that, and said to me in a low tone that that was the smartest thing he ever heard Mr.—"what's his name, the Secretary of the Navy?"—say. The only one that did not understand what was going on was the Secretary of the Navy himself, who was unconscious of the joke, and after the confusion had a little subsided, began to explain that if the Secretary of War was to be "docked" he would have to be sent to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as all of the other docks were occupied with larger craft. This, as the reader may conceive, made the thing no better, and the hilarity at the Secretary of the Navy's expense became general. Poor Mr. Welles' face got very red, which, under his white top-knot, looked very much like a well-filled decanter with a tall stopper. I had to explain to the Secretary myself the meaning of the term "docking," as applied to employed men, before he could be toned down to his natural color. He said he had never heard of such a thing in Connecticut, and, besides, his mind had been for over six years running on ships, and he had got quite into their *ways*. The President here gave me a nudge, but I felt that I had better make no demonstration, considering the grey hairs of the venerable Secretary. Mr. Seward, I noticed, was also in a smiling humor.

The President again rose and said, "What shall we do with Mr. Stanton? I have asked him to

RESIGN HIS PORTFOLIO,

but as yet I have not seen it." I here interrupted the President myself, and asked him if it contained any sketches or water colors; as, if it did, I would like to see it myself when Mr. Stanton gave it up. The President said he knew it contained several *colored views*, and had no doubt I could find some in his portfolio. As he said this he gave Mr. Welles and myself both punches in the side. I saw the joke immediately. Mr. Welles didn't.

The President continued, "The Secretary of War has views incompatible with the Constitution. In my late message, where I argued for the discharge of 'Coppy' and 'Knuckle Ben,' so called, who are now confined in the Capitol Prison for bounty jumping, murder of loyal citizens and counterfeiting—in my message, I there argued that the Government ought, in discharging 'Ben' and his pals, pay all of their debts contracted previous to their incarceration. To this Mr. Stanton voted nay, as you, gentlemen, and my young friend of THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH, all very well know; I, in that message, also argued, as did the Attorney-General, that as these men were deprived of the privileges of labor by the action of the Government, that their past debts ought not only to be assumed by the General Government, but they should be paid all they might have made if they had been properly employed during the time of their imprisonment. To this proposition the Secretary of War voted nay. I also said further, that these men contracted these debts previous to their difficulties with the police, consequently when no such a thing as an arrest was in prospect; and, as such, were debts which think the Government, in discharging them from custody, are bound to pay. To this position of mine and the Attorney-General's, Mr. Stanton voted nay. Theses debt were shown to have been contracted by these parties in the laudable desire to improve their personal appearance and to develop their resources, and were in no wise created with a view mainly of cheating their creditors." To this proposition, also, Mr. Stanton voted nay. Gentlemen of the Cabinet and our guest from Philadelphia, I really believe that the Secretary of War voted nay to these propositions of the Government, because he saw that if he allowed the payment of these men's debts, or the assuming of them by the Government, and their pals, on their discharge from jail, he must, in like logic, allow the assumption of the debts of the Confederate States, so called, on our admitting them to any rights as part or parcel of the United States. (Symptoms of applause from Mr. Seward.) To be sure, if we assume these debts, it may in a measure impair the credit of the nation by adding to a debt already inconveniently large, as Mr. McCulloch tells me; but by repudiating them, it would appear to be a violation of faith to the holders of these old accounts, which are mostly held by hotel-keepers and other loyal citizens of this city.

Mr. Randall said the argument was exhausted, and he moved that the Secretary of War be requested to send in his portfolio as soon as the President could select another gentleman for the office, and he would take this opportunity to remind the President that the Great West had other men besides Mr. Stanton.

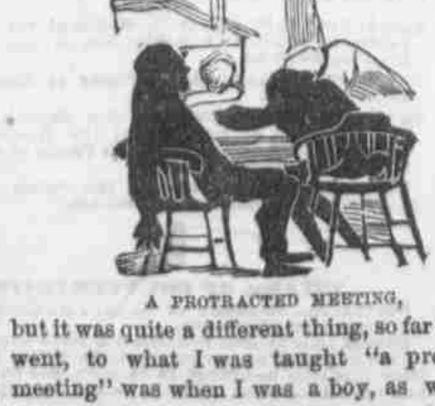
The President said he had in his trunk several recommendations of themselves from gentlemen in all parts of our great country, Southern as well as Western, and the recommendations are accompanied in many instances by

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD TAKE MR. STANTON'S PLACE,

and he would in no case be troubled as to a successor. If the Cabinet were willing, he would move that Mr. Stanton be invited to send in his portfolio, just as it is.

Mr. Seward suggested that he tie it with red tape before he sends it in. Here the President gave me another punch under the ribs.

A long silence now pervaded the circle, and the members took the subject into consideration. We had what is called in White House language



A PROTRACTED MEETING,

but it was quite a different thing, so far as noise went, to what I was taught "a protracted meeting" was when I was a boy, as we used to have them every winter at the old white meeting-house. I did not feel like sleep, so I ook the opportunity to make a sketch of the Cabinet, as they were debating a vote on the importance of the Secretary of War sending his portfolio to the President, as it is evident the Secretary appreciates his portfolio, and the President on his part wants very much to look into it.

I would rather look in Mr. Darley's any time, and afterwards told the President so; but he said he knew I was prejudiced.

Before I left Washington I called on Mr. Stanton, and he told me he was on the horns of a dilemma; but he did not tell me how he was going to get off.

The *horns* the President gets mixed up with are equally perplexing.

Note.—I would not have published an account of this meeting, but I see other papers are not observing the injunction of secresy in the matter. I therefore do not feel that further privacy of the proceedings is binding on me. S. E.

P. P. S.—The latest news from Washington is that Mr. Stanton will or will not give up his portfolio by Monday noon, if he should feel so inclined. I have this on the best authority.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

It is not often that the President does anything so weak as is implied by the above heading, he having long since banished "Cordial" from the Presidential sideboard, and supplanted it with "sterner stuff." But being overcome with a fullness of good feelings, he sent the following invitation, nicely engraved and printed on best No. 1 crystallized card, board, to the Secretary of War. What can be the meaning of this little attention in such an unexpected direction, we, perhaps, shall never know, as the recipient of the favor was unable to avail himself of the invitation. Let us hope, however, it did not mean pistols and coffee, but was only to discuss the evidence in the Surratt trial, or what disposition to make of General Grant, or something of that sort.

The cards of invitation and declination, however, we give below:—

> President Johnson presents his compliments to
> MR. SECRETARY STANTON,
> and solicits the pleasure of his company to a little gathering at the White House,
> AUGUST 6, 1867.
> N. B.—Bring your Portfolio with you.

> Mr. Edwin F. Stanton presents his compliments to
> MR. PRESIDENT JOHNSON,
> and regrets that he will be prevented from attending the little party at the White House, on account of the unsettled state of the weather.
> "Ever of thou."

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, REPAINTED AND REDECORATED. WILL OPEN On MONDAY EVENING, August 12, 1867, with Shakespeare's Play, in five acts, of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, produced at an outlay of $35,000. New Scenery and Panorama by TELBIN, of London; the Jewels and ornamental materials selected from the Paris Exposition: the Dresses designed and made by the principal costumers of Europe: Armors, Banners, and Grecian Accoutrements by the celebrated LE BLANC GRANGER, of Paris; the elaborate transformation scene (from a model by Gates, of London), painted in Philadelphia by CHARLES WITHAM and Assistants; its intricate machinery manufactured in this city under the direction of Mr. FURZE; the finished and effective Moldings and Properties by Mr. CONNELLAN, from the London Theatres; Mendelssohn's Music, under the direction of SIMON HASSLER; a numerous and efficient Chorus and Ballet.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN. 8 9 3t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.
Fare..................$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 6 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 wsl2t*

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 22tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
G PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware Iver at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 11

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

HOLDERS OF
AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.
They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
1 1 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA:
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.
Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.
JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth t8 15 STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.
Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."
FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, | William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

THE INTEREST IN GOLD
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,
DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,
Will be p[illegible]id, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, [illegible] the BANKING HOUSE OF
D[illegible]NEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EX[illegible]ANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
On and after that date.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,
7 23 tuths10t Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOA
THE NEW SIX PER CEN
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, Count
and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on applic
tion to either of the undersigned:-
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 8 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BON
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July
These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVES MENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE o the Road and Franchises of the Company, and be Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State an United States
For further information cal lat
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINE RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be re ceived at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism an constructing the embankment wall of th Canal for the improvement of the navigatio of the Mississippi river at the Des Moine Rapids.
The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and on half) miles long, extending from Nashville Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surfac inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) fe in embankment, and 250 (two hundred an fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to b 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavat from the prism of the canal to be used in buil ing the embankment. The latter throughou the greater part of the distance will be abou 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shor Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one half) inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (te feet wide on top, including the rip-rap cove ing; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mar with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to (one) vertical. The average thickness of th rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-ha feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the can side, and 1 (one) foot on top.
All propositions must state the price at whi each and every kind of work specified in th proposal is to be done, and no bid will be co sidered that is not definite in this respect.
The Government reserves the right to re any and all bids.
A printed copy of this advertisement must attached to each proposal.
Each bid must contain a written or print guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
Blanks for proposals of the form require with form of guarantee, will be furnished this office on application.
The price or prices in the contract will be co sidered as including the expense of furnishin all the materials and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhi bited at the letting.
The entire cost of the canal is estimated $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousan three hundred and forty-five). The amount ap propriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hun dred thousand dollars)—the contract can onl be made to cover this amount.
Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of an work done or materials furnished, at the con tract price thereof, will be reserved until th whole work which is the subject of contrac shall be entirely completed.
Persons desiring further information ca obtain the same by calling at this office, wher maps, plans, specifications, and form of con tract can be consulted.
Proposals must be addressed to the under signed, and should be endorsed "Proposals fo work on the improvement of the Des Moine Rapids." J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivere with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUT Street, above Second, would call the attention sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROU AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and al the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all i various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered t BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at th lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shut ters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, an wholesale and retail by B. F. PARIS,
7 2 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

HORACE GREELEY.

rom the Northern Monthly for August.

There is a story to the effect that Mr. Seward ce described Horace Greeley as a great man, full of genius and power that if he had com- on sense he would be dangerous. The errant ndencies of Mr. Greeley's mind have been so markably illustrated during the past five or x years, that Mr. Seward's epigram has int. A great man and a great fool, com- ned in one person, certainly presents an in- ngruous picture, which has the effect of ricature; and perhaps it is proper, in de- ribing Mr. Greeley, to adopt the mild euphe- ism of "a *great child*." The conjunction of ildish (not child-like) qualities with great ental capacity is the key to his character, d it is singular that, in the numerous bio- raphies which have been published, this ew has never been expressed.

Every reader of American newspapers has n, at intervals, ridiculous caricatures of . Greeley—burlesques of the kind to which public men are subjected, and which pos- s some degree of humor or appositeness. e caricaturist aims to bring out the leading its of the man; in excess, it is true, but the lience is not successful unless it is readily d generally recognized as significant. The ricatures of Horace Greeley invariably repre- t him as an overgrown child. His callow plicity of look and manner at once strike artist as peculiar to himself.

Physically, these characteristics are very lpable. There is the looseness of the bony ructure which belongs to immaturity. The sh is flabby, like a child's. The features k the strong outline of manliness. The eye soft and wavering, and has none of that andatory energy which fires the look of ma- rity. The gait is loose and shambling—a *ling* along, instead of a deliberate progress. such a body be typical of the mind which habits it, and its motions correspondent, we ay readily understand how easily such a man ight become the victim of his own ponde- sity, and merely stagger along the road of ought, according as one faculty or another mporarily moved him by its activity. In t, the human being is far more of a machine n most are willing to admit. Nor is it ugh to say the body affects the mind. It its purpose to *represent* the indwelling soul. n have to learn of each other *through* the dy: they also judge *by* the body. As Sweden- org expresses it, there is a "correspondence" etween the two.

Horace Greeley grew up rapidly to nearly ix feet in height, at an early age· This hasty rowth of the skeleton left the organic develop- ent lagging behind. Naturally of a nervous mperament, and of large brain, his mental tivity served to still further exhaust his ore of vitality, and thereby retard physical aturity. There is some analogy between this petuous growth of his body and the opera- ns of his mind. He generalizes and theo- zes, freely and largely, but is very slow in ling out the practical details of a plan. He keletonizes, but never completes. Now, the rganic development of a man is that which ives him both his passive and active powers endurance as well as strength. Greeley's evishness, nervousness, cowardice, are due efly to his immaturity. His nerves never a proper masculine covering. When a eleven, he was thrown into an agony or by the delusion that he saw a wolf's ining in the dark by the roadside, and wed two girls to escort him home. He ot bear the sight of blood; consequently liked hunting, and stopped his ears thers fired the guns.

inability to control the bodily impulses ded to its desires as well as its fears, its ures as well as its pains. His mental life, eed, usually absorbed his attention, often tter forgetfulness of physical wants; but, en the appetites were given rein, they would e the bit in their teeth at once, and run y with propriety. Both in childhood and dult years, Mr. Greeley is described as eat- with the voracity of a famished man. hen there is no work pressing him he sleeps ith equal facillity, and regardless of time or lace. In fine, the physical life of Mr. Greeley characterized by the twin faults of childish patience of pain and childish eagerness for atification. The only reason he is not more sual is because the body, with him, is a st hard ridden, and rarely turned out to ed. His early liking for childish food, and his ter advocacy of it, is consistent with his own ysical immaturity. Of late years, and indeed r all his life, except two or three years spent a boarding-house kept on the plan of Syl- ster Graham—the apostle of bran bread Mr. Greeley has eaten more or less meat. ith mature years he has probably felt e need of it, and learned to like it. But 1858 he wrote that it was "still his erate judgment that in the temperate torrid zones, where a great abun- e and variety of vegetable food is easily ured, a diet which includes no flesh meat eferable. If I were to live leisurely, as I ould choose, I would say, Give me the best oductions of grains, of fruits, with abun- nce of milk, cream, etc., and let me never ain see animal flesh presented for human d. Not having time nor means to make a orld for myself, I try to accommodate my abits to the world that is, and eat meat, hich is often the best food within reach." that time, Mr. Greeley was forty-seven rs of age, and weighed one hundred and ty-four pounds. Since then, he has had years of comparatively light work, less , and good living, and must weigh at least hundred. His personal appearance justi- s the opinion expressed by him in 1858, that with light daily tasks, little responsibility, d an active out-door life, I think I might tain the physical proportions and oleaginous undity of an alderman."

The mental life of Mr. Greeley is not unlike physical. There is the same complete orption in the occupation of the moment, same childish disregard of circumstances, same intolerance of whatever is unplea- nt. His mind does not work calmly and nsiderately, but very passionately and in- ntly. He fastens on his own view of a ject like a blood-sucker. You cannot tear from it till he has sucked all the life ou t, and falls off from satiety. Then he may dis er that others have thought truly as well a nself, though he had called them "fools," iars," and "villains," for seeking to contr rt his views. Even his benevolence pa kes somewhat of the same selfishness. H es because it is painful to refuse. For ng time his heart could not restrain its care- gifts to whomsoever came, regardless of proprieties of the case. He could not bear sight of suffering. He gave freely and in- siderately, to be rid of it. But when expe- nce taught him that this system of giving y multiplied the number of beggars, it was pped. This almsgiving had been incited so much by considerate kindliness for the ct of it, as by impatience of the feelings ch the sight of want awakened. In a word, as a childish benevolence, which the man ally outgrew. One day (before the war) o woman came into Mr. Greeley's room, and told her tale of distress. He threw her five dollars—a gift liberal enough, truly, to rid the room at once of the applicant. But the negress was so astounded and so grateful that she fell upon her knees, and began to call down blessings innumerable on the giver's head. This pained Mr. Greeley even more than her story, and he hastily silenced her. "Now, don't," said he, in his whining tone; "don't do that. Get up, and go 'way!"

In his theology, also, Mr. Greeley illustrates his illogical way of disregarding unpleasant facts when they disagree with his sentimental theories. He denies a hell, on the ground of God's beneficence. But transient pain is no more reconcilable with that idea than eternal misery, nor is the misery of the individual for the sake of the race logically consistent with it. If Mr. Greeley is able to argue suffering out of eternity because it is unpleasant to him, why not also out of this world, for the same reason?

It would appear, indeed, that physical, mental, and moral qualities alike unfit Mr. Greeley for dealing with practical life. He wilfully absorbs himself in what pleases him, and insists upon shutting out everything else from his vision. Especially does he shrink from the idea of violence, in connection with any reform in the individual, or in society. Ardent and persistent as he has been in advocating many a good cause, the proposition to use force never came from him. He would never have made the mistake of St. Peter, and cut off an ear. He has none of that masculine, mature, and energetic Christianity which the author of "Ecce Homo" describes as "not the emasculate sentimental thing it is sometimes represented to be." "War," he adds," for example, and capital punishment, are frequently denounced as *unchristian*, because they involve circumstances of horror; and when the ardent champions of some great cause have declared that they would persevere, although it should be necessary to lay waste a continent, and exterminate a nation, the resolution is stigmatized as shocking and *unchristian*. Shocking it may be, but not therefore unchristian. The enthusiasm of humanity does indeed destroy a great deal of hatred, but it creates as much more. Selfish hatred is indeed charmed away, but a not less fiery passion takes its place." And the writer goes on to say that even the spirit which inspired the Crusaders and others, zealous to do violence for what they believed to be the cause of religion, was not unchristian. "At any rate, the ostensible object of such horrors was Christian, and the indignation which professedly prompts them is also Christian, and the assumption they involve that agonies of pain, and blood shed in rivers, are less evils than the soul spotted and bewildered with sin, is most Christian."

It is obvious that a character so childish, and a mind so self-absorbed as Mr. Greeley's, must have been more or less the sport of circumstances. The superficial observer may start at this, and ask whether Mr. Greeley is not, then, an exemplar of what man can do in spite of unfavorable surroundings? Not remarkably so. Constitutional qualities, good and bad, have make him what he is; circumstances, pretty much alone, have determined what he was to think, say, and do. He has drifted quite passively on the current of events.

Born in Amherst, N. H., in 1811, of parents who were bankrupt before he was ten years old, Mr. Greeley had, in all, but forty-five months instruction in a poor district school. But his large brain and active temperament attracted him irresistibly to books. Endowed with a remarkable memory, and a good gift of language, he early became a great talker as well as reader. Wherever he went, for years, he was the town encyclopedia of general, and especially of political information. But, until he came to New York, in August, 1831, his range of literature was necessarily very limited. Then, for years, he was subjected to the stress of poverty, and the anxieties of unsuccessful business enterprises. The *New Yorker* was started in March, 1834, and Mr. Greeley edited that diligently, in connection with other literary and political labors, till it was merged with the *Tribune*, in 1841. It was during this active and exciting period of his life that the transcendental movement arose in New England. In September, 1836, Messrs. Emerson, Hedge, Francis, and two others met at the house of George Ripley, in Boston, and formed the Transcendental Club, which afterwards was joined by Brownson, Parker, Frothingham, Channing, and other young and ardent thinkers. Such a movement in thought as this, aided and inspired by the grim utterances of Carlyle in England, and the translations of German philosophy then becoming current, would easily attract and absorb a mind like Greeley's. The visionary and ideal is the land in which all delight to dwell. To a mind so impatient as Greeley's, this dreamland was a heavenly resort, where a new Atlantis could be built up at leisure; where man, in imagination at least, could become perfect, life happy, and everything finally Divine. After the *Tribune* began its career, Dana, Ripley, Margaret Fuller, and other disciples of the Transcendental School, and graduates of the Brook Farm, were attracted to it. Between 1845 and 1849, all those named became editorially connected with it; and, in 1842, Albert Brisbane began his series of articles in advocacy of Fourierism. That was a period of great activity and earnestness of thought among the young men of this country. There was a breaking up of old systems, and a seeking after new ones, a period given up to the spirit of iconoclasm, a too hasty and wholesale discarding of the old. It was welcome work for the young, the sanguine, and the inexperienced. Such was Mr. Greeley; and into all the new revelations of that day, spiritualism included, he entered with the zeal of a would-be reformer, and the confidence that appertains to ignorance. He was, in fact, the passive as well as active instrument, through whom these new things obtained a hearing. Perhaps no other man would have had patience with the towering pretensions of the various *isms* which aired themselves in the columns of the *Tribune*. Few other men, in control of such a journal, could be found so ignorant as to bear with the effusions of our young and fiery reformers. But these subjects, in those days, occupied much of the public attention. The [illegible] not offend the Southern people by discussing slavery. "Are they not better satisfied," he wrote, "with my letting Abolition alone, than though I struggled officiously to make myself known as their defender? Enlighten me." Mr. Greeley's whole course, indeed, then and since, indicates that passive yielding, on the side of his sentiments and feelings, which may be expected from a childish character. He does not illustrate, in any instance, that intuition of truth and right which marks the man of strong conscience, and which is so essential in a leader of public opinion. Both men and circumstances have warped his judgment whenever they have appealed to his feelings. In 1833, he wrote, in behalf of a friend, an article in defense of lotteries, which were then imperilled in his State, by the excitement upon the suicide of a young man who had lost his all in them. "This," said Mr. Greeley, "only proved that the young man was a person of weak character, and had nothing to do with the question whether the State ought to license lotteries." He seems lately to have discovered that it is not quite safe to assume, on this subject, at least, that the mass of men have strong characters.

Mr. Greeley drifted into political life as passively as into his other occupations. In 1838 a weekly political paper, published at Albany, needed an editor, and he was selected, on account of the extensive knowledge of political statistics which he had exhibited in the *New Yorker*. His course at first was a moderate one, but his feelings soon made him a zealous politician and a warm partisan, as was shown in the "Log Cabin" campaign in 1840-41, and subsequently in the *Tribune*. The *habitués* of the *Tribune* office, on election nights, do not need to be reminded of the enthusiastic and peculiar yells with which Greeley was wont to welcome favorable returns, nor the Tartarean imprecations which were showered by him with equal zest upon news of defeat. His ardent devotion to Clay is well known; and how he flung himself out of the Philadelphia Convention in 1848, in unrestrainable rage when Taylor was nominated, instead of his favorite. His homage to "Harry Clay" was that which a childish and immature nature pays involuntarily to one which is eminently masculine, mature, and strong.

It is not needful to review a political career so well and widely known as that of Mr. Greeley. Nor is it necessary to dwell upon the events of the recent war, which developed his characteristic weaknesses in so glaring a light. A few quotations will show how dangerous a person he would have been for a leader, in emergencies which called for masculine courage and manly endurance, and how weak a staff we should have leaned upon had he been our main reliance. The writer of these lines remembers, as all other patriots who then chanced to reside in the South well remember, the dismay with which we read such words as these, in the *Tribune* of November 9, 1860:—

"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace."

And this of November 26, 1860:—

"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental principles on which human liberty is based."

And this of December 17, 1860:—

"If it (the Declaration) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it should not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1851."

And this February 23, 1861:—

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."

After the great uprising had demonstrated how deeply and utterly the common sense and manhood of the American people repudiated this cowardly twaddle, Mr. Greeley illustrated his insincere special pleading, by insisting than he meant to include the blacks as well as the whites when he referred to the "great body of the Southern people," as though he ever supposed they would or could have have any voice in determining the question of secession. This is a characteristic habit of his, to thrust his head into the sand like the ostrich, blind to the nakedness which is palpable to everybody else.

During the war the same timidity displayed itself. Mr. Greeley had no more confidence in the courage and persistence of the loyal people than he had in his own. His nervous uneasiness and dread of failure, and constitutional horror at the sight of blood, developed themselves in such paragraphs as this, of January 22, 1863:—

"If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the Rebels, * * let us bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace."

And again, June 17, 1863:—

"If the Rebels are indeed our masters, let them show it, and let us own it."

Even the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg did not encourage Mr. Greeley. In July, 1864, he informed Mr. Lincoln that "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace, shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastation, of new rivers of human blood;" and he begged the President to treat with the Rebels, even at the risk of recognizing them.

These facts, together with recent eccentricities of conduct, show that Mr. Greeley's mind, even in its maturity, is too much the plaything of his feelings, and that those feelings are very unsafe and unreliable guides.

Perhaps no juster criterion can be found by which to judge Horace Greeley than the example of Benjamin Franklin. Their circumstances and manner of life were remarkably similar. Both were led providentially to positions of great prominence and influence. It is the constitutional qualities of the two men which have given them so different a character and reputation. With no more advantages than Greeley, Franklin became easily the suave *habitué* of the royal saloon. He was relied upon as the safe counsellor of statesmen. In the midst of revolution he never lost his calmness nor his courage. He was universally recognized as pre-eminently possessed of common sense. Withal, his mind was capacious and philosophical. He never lost sight of facts. His theories were not visionary. His plans were always practical. In what respect does Mr. Greeley furnish a parallel to his admitted wisdom? Rather in what great quality does he not present a strong contrast? Franklin was one of the fathers of the Republic; Greeley, one of its most timorous children.

Another parallel may be drawn; for Mr. [illegible] tion, as he did to Taylor in 1848. Lincoln wished to conciliate the Rebels, but only on the basis of liberty and justice for all. Greeley would conciliate them with $400,000,000, proffered with the palsied hand of fear. When the assassin's act had sent Lincoln to his immortality, all his eccentricities but served, upon that sanguine background, to bring out in stronger light the saintly goodness of the man.

In the early part of the war, Mr. Greeley described his own experience as a conciliator as follows:—

"I tried more than twenty-five years ago to persuade the slaveholders that their system was unjust and pernicious, and their reply was an attempt to persuade me off a dock into thirty-feet water, which I was barely able with help to prevent. Long after that I tried to persuade another slaveholder (son of a life-long negro-trader, and now himself a Rebel General) that he had made an unfair proposition in Congress, and he replied by attempting to persuade a hole into the top of my skull, and my brains out through that hole. That is all my personal experience on the subject; but I have very often been assured (no doubt truly) that if I should ever go South, and attempt there to persuade people that slavery was wrong, I should very soon have the breath of life persuaded out of my body."

Now suppose, after all this and still later experience of the temper and spirit which slavery and Rebellion have fostered, Mr. Greeley should also fall by the hand of an assassin, would his fate arouse the commiseration which was extended to Booth's illustrious victim, would he receive the same apotheosis? Would not the verdict be:—He obstinately shut his eyes to facts; he tamely substituted tolerance of crime for justice. His experience taught him nothing. He was a burned child that would still play with the fire. He brought upon himself merited punishment for his temporizing and vacillation.

Mr. Greeley's excellence as an editor is indisputable. His ready memory and varied knowledge fit him admirably for that vocation. In a good cause his logic is very effective; in a bad cause his special pleading is ingenious. Let his antagonist beware how he uses weapons that may be turned upon himself. When James Watson Webb undertook to ridicule Greeley's shabby attire, he was silenced by the retort that the dress which he found so ridiculous was not nearly so singular as that he would himself have worn but for the clemency of Governor Seward. When Mordecai M. Noah depreciated the negro as belonging to an inferior race, which had no rights that white men were bound to respect, Mr. Greeley's stinging and conclusive answer was, that a man belonging to a nationality which for centuries had been outlawed in every Christian nation, should be the last one to excite prejudices on account of race or color.

Nor is it fitting to deny the greatness of Horace Greeley's heart. There is too much enthusiasm there for what he believes to be right, too ready a willingness to battle, against any odds, for whatever he deems a humanitarian object, to permit any lover of mankind to withhold his respect and affection for the man. Were his head as cool as his heart is warm, his judgment as sound as his aims are noble, he would not have made the mistakes which prove him to be an unfit leader in the path of progress he so devotedly loves.

[The above exceedingly clever, but somewhat prejudiced article, bears internal evidence of being the composition of the Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J., sometime United States Senator from that State. The following estimate of Mr. Greeley's life and character, written by the Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, N. J., is presented to the public as an offset to the partial strictures of the ex-Senator. It is written from an entirely different standpoint, and, we think, with more justice and a truer appreciation of the great "philosopher of the *Tribune*."—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

HORACE GREELEY:

WHAT HE IS, AND WHAT THE COUNTRY OWES HIM.

The *Northern Monthly and N. J. Magazine* devotes nine pages of its August number to an article (whose author, contrary to the rule which obtains with this magazine, writes under the rose) which, in no kindly spirit, pictures the peculiarities of the really genial, gentle, and many-sided philosopher of the *Tribune*.

The sting of the sketch, like the poison of some serpents, is the tail of it. This new *Nominis Stat Umbra* says:—"Were his head as cool as his heart is warm, his judgment as sound as his aims are noble, he would not have made the mistakes which prove him to be an unfit leader in the path of progress he so devotedly loves."

Now it is safe to say, and it can be said with perfect truthfulness, that a critic who begins his article with an encomium on William H. Seward, as the writer in the *New Jersey Magazine* does, is apt to end it with a sneer at the muscular morality, the veracity and courage—the pluck—which have already made Horace Greeley's name more widely known than that of any other public man since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

It is not fashionable now to stone the prophets. Young America only snubs them. With unbecoming audacity the *Northern Monthly* critic intimates that because Mr. Greeley had made mistakes he is not fit to be a leader. Now God made Horace Greeley a leader of the people, and whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.

Mr. Greeley is essentially a man of convictions, and ninety-nine times in a hundred his convictions are right; and woe to the luckless wight or the much-venturing knight who takes up a lance to defend meanness, or enters the lists to uphold injustice! He, the conservative apologist of human selfishness or rapacity, is apt to go down,

"Rider and horse
In one red burial blent."

Even Wendell Phillips, who cannot be accused of any present tenderness for Horace Greeley, never hesitated to say that, during the war, the *Tribune* was the white plume of Navarre, always in the forefront of the fight for the right.

If the reader of this can see any sense in the question of *Nominis Stat Umbra*—"If Greeley should also fall by the hand of an assassin, would his fate arouse the commiseration which was extended to Booth's illustrious victim; and would he receive the same apotheosis?"—the writer of this cannot. The parallel is not a fair one. Abraham Lincoln—and no man will more reverently bow than we do before his gentle, noble, and beautiful nature—was a better politician than Horace Greeley; but Greeley is to-day as true to the great, simple, and sublime doctrines of republicanism as Abra- [illegible] of the many sides to his wonderful character. After the writer of this was elected a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, he saw Mr. Lincoln in the White House. He was in one of his brightest moods, and in his inimitable way (and his most astonishing trait was his clairvoyant insight, his keen comprehension of the character of our prominent men) Mr. Lincoln sketched the position of every prominent United States Senator on the question of the renomination of the President.

And to the no small surprise of the writer; Mr. Lincoln produced a half sheet of paper, upon which he had made an exact calculation that he was then only short of a nomination twenty votes. As the result proved, his calculation was accurate, for the subsequent election of delegates only confirmed his statements. And he did not hesitate to say, if beaten by anybody, he thought Grant ought to do it. To be beaten by McClellan he never considered in the range of possibilities. Our self-sufficient critic thinks Horace Greeley, according to Seward, "a great man, so full of genius and power that if *he had common sense he would be dangerous*." Well, we had thought when the Seward-Johnson reactionary convention was planned, at which one Doolittle was floor-manager, that the philosopher of the *Tribune* was a little dangerous! Still, we may be mistaken. But if our recollection is accurate, the first man to expose the dangerous character of that coalition which trifled with, while it pandered to the South, only to bind the North to the chariot-wheels of a policy which was animated only by selfishness, and had no aim but power, the first man who really *led* the people against the imperial power of *Presidential patronage was Horace Greeley*. And yet—and yet—our shadow of a shade, whose inspiration comes not from the friends but from the enemies of the country, thinks Horace Greeley, if he had *common sense*, "would be dangerous!" Oh, sensible, magnanimous, and self-appreciative criticism! Oh, "the pity of it, Iago," that the world should grope in darkness so long, ignorant of thy identity, hiding still under the shadow of thy own impersonality!

While United States Senators were busy with their little fears about collectors and assessors, Horace Greeley was the first and bravest man to expose the base and wicked meanness which sought to bind in new, and stronger, and more lasting bonds, 4,000,000 of the helpless, and yield them blind, bleeding, and hopeless, after 200 years of bondage, to their masters, whose tenderest mercy breathed cruelty, oppression, and crime.

"Common sense!" If we are not mistaken Horace Greeley has that rare common sense which *sees*, in the poet's language, that the "individual withers, but the State is more and more;" that any one man's aspirations and personal aims are nothing—less than the dust in the balance—as compared with the good of the millions—the striving to make *them* happier for our having lived in the world. There is wisdom, as well as wit, in Garrick's prologue, which says that serious reflection on the evils in the world insensibly leads a man towards religion or politics, else he runs mad!

Mr. Greeley is remarkable for his intellectual conscientiousness. Many men are *morally* honest; few men have *intellectual* integrity. Mr. Seward said New York had no leader after the Constitutional amendment became part of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. New York found a leader, and when, by almost unanimous consent, the Senatorship was accorded to him, with the popular and tacit understanding that Horace Greeley would give up half his platform, "universal amnesty," he not only refused the moral bribe, but grimly refused even to be silent on that question. Show me another example! He lost the Senatorial purple, but he gained in the hearts of the people; for if a man plants himself indomitably *on the right*, the great world will sooner or later swing around to him. Horace Greeley has made Presidents and unmade them.

His *Tribune* has made half our public men "great," but he, unselfish, never "giving up to party what was meant for mankind," has gone steadily onward, scarcely ever being in office, if we may except his half a term in Congress, and his election as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of New York.

No man has ever said more bitter things, or true, against Andrew Johnson than the philosopher of the *Tribune*, and yet Andrew Johnson sends his name to the Senate as Minister to Austria, knowing well that he cannot swerve him a hair's breadth from the line of principle. Mr. Greeley is not without personal vanity, and not without ambition. Who is? What a manly ring has his letter dissolving the old partnership of Seward, Weed, and Greeley! Self-respect could no longer permit him to be the servant of such a man as Thurlow Weed.

He said so, and it was a noble thing to say it when he did and as he did. The writer to whom we have so often referred, not because of the merit of the article, but because of Mr. Greeley's unselfish devotion to principle, demanded that some one, of his own free will and accord, should make some answer, however imperfect and fragmentary, to the animus of the magazine sketch. The writer thinks Mr. Greeley "a great man and a great fool, or, to adopt a mild euphemism, a great child." (*New Jersey Magazine*.)

Napoleon's definition of a great man was that man who did great things. And the defeat alone of the Seward-Johnson plan of restoration, backed, as it was pretended to be, by the great name of Abraham Lincoln, stamps Mr. Greeley's name with greatness forever, and his fame will grow brighter and brighter as he nears the perfect day. It is the heart that makes the soldier; and all philosophy teaches us that the intellect, when true to the line, acts through the sensibilities.

We can count on the fingers of either hand the public men in America whom power never warped. Horace Greeley, to his eternal honor be it said, is one of the five righteous, and, like Abou Ben Adhem, his "name leads all the rest." If we made exceptions, they would be in favor of Stevens and Sumner, Garrison and Phillips.

Horace Greeley never abandons a principle—he never went back on a friend. That he is not undertood he well knows, and has said so when addressing his friends as "narrow-minded blockheads," who meant to serve the country but did not know how. And the act for which he has been most severely censured was done from the loftiest and purest motives, and after consultation with the great men in whom we all trust, but who have not yet been generous enough to share the blame which the populace are ready always, upon the slightest provocation, to shower upon their prophets, crying one day "Hosanna!" and the next day preparing the crucifiion.

Nominis Stat Umbra is mistaken when he says Horace Greeley's character is a conjunction of "childish (not childlike) qualities with great mental capacity." It is true he has wonderful simplicity of character.

He does not like to obey, nor does he desire to command. He is true to himself in being [illegible] But simplicity is [illegible] power which is not [illegible] the timid sentimen- [illegible] is. Right well he [illegible] for its meanness

[illegible]orld
Will never a moment stop,
To see which dog may be in the fault,
But will shout for the dog on top."

Not so H. G. He is as true as steel—no timid foe, no suspicious friend. His sensibilities, his sympathies, alive and healthy, keep him in accord with the needs of plaintive humanity; for he is great in sympathy, "which is the condition of insight, the root of tolerance, and the seal of culture." But we must put a period to this necessarily imperfect tribute of sincere friendship to a noble nature. Walter Scott, in dying, said to Lockhart, "Be good, my dear." This was the sum of earthly wisdom. Horace Greeley is a good man; a great man; *an honest man*.

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BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BOLD JAIL BREAKING.

Escape of Charles F. Ulrich and Adrian Harcq, the Alleged Counterfeiters, from the Kings County Penitentiary—A Pair of Modern Jack Shepards—The Fugitives Supposed to Have Been Seen at Coney Island.

Charles F. Ulrich and Adrian Harcq, both of whom were confined in the Kings County Penitentiary, the former awaiting trial, and the latter whatever action the next Grand Jury empanelled in the United States Circuit Court (Eastern District) may take with regard to the charges of counterfeiting against him, made their escape by a bold manœuvre on Thursday night. Ulrich, who is a German about thirty years of age, has been before the United States authorities in New York and Brooklyn on a charge of counterfeiting currency notes of the denominations of fifty and twenty-five cents, and was indicted last fall by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court (Eastern District), Judge Benedict presiding. He was considered by the Government officers to be one of the most expert and, therefore, dangerous operators engaged in the business, which he is said to have carried on very successfully at Staten Island. On the 14th of June last he was transferred from the Eldridge street jail, in this city, to the Kings County Penitentiary, the evidence in the possession of the authorities in Brooklyn being thought much stronger than that at the command of those in New York. At the time of this transfer the keeper of the Eldridge street jail informed Mr. Francis McNeeley, the keeper of the Penitentiary, that he had heard that Ulrich had been supplied with some implements, which he (the prisoner) would use in order to escape from the building. Mr. McNeeley immediately searched Ulrich upon his arrival at the Penitentiary, but no such implements were found on his person. He was consigned to the last cell on the second tier, near Harcq's and that of Lieutenant Braine, the alleged pirate. Ulrich always conducted himself in a very gentlemanly manner towards all the keepers, and frequently alluded to his own case. On one occasion he was conversing with Mr. McNeeley on the subject, when he told that gentleman that the authorities in neither Brooklyn nor New York could do anything with him: but added that "something might be done with him in Cincinnati; that was the only place." From this it was inferred that he had extended his business even to that city. On the same occasion he said that, even were he released from the Penitentiary, he would not run away, and, as he repeated this assertion several times, Mr. McNeeley inquired of him in a significant manner as to whether he knew to whom he was talking. Ulrich replied in a crestfallen manner that he did, and made no further remarks on this point. He had been visited several times after his arrest, but each time one of the keepers was in the cell to see that nothing was given to him, and, in fact, every precaution was taken to insure his safe keeping. The other prisoner, Harcq, was arrested a short time since by Colonel Wood's men, together with one John B. Adatte, on a charge of counterfeiting at Staten Island. A number of plates, presses, etc., were found at their place of business, and on the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Newton, the evidence seemed so direct against the prisoners that they were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. A short time subsequent Harcq's wife (Marie Garnere) and one Alexander Cochard were arrested, the former on a charge of having had a counterfeit plate in her possession, and the latter on the charge of having been the engraver for the gang. As the cells of the three were not far apart they frequently conversed with each other, and Harcq and Ulrich appeared to have the most to say. Adatte, whose cell is next to that occupied by Harcq, states that about a fortnight since the latter asked him if he would like to escape, whereupon he replied in the negative. Ulrich asked him the same question, when he returned a similar answer. Adatte also states that Lieutenant Braine conversed with the others, and that Harcq gave him a gold ring, in consideration of which Braine was to give $10. How far this may be true, of course cannot here be said, and in what conviction this agreement was conjectured to have been made, it is impossible to tell. All these conversations (as asserted by Adatte) between Harcq and Ulrich, of course, were carried on with some object in view; that object it is fair to presume was an escape from the building. The shrewdness displayed by the two men in effecting their escape is indeed noticeable, and simple as was their plan, it was so perfect as not to be detected until the birds had flown. There is an arrangement in this institution by which the doors of all the cells of each tier are bolted at once. This is effected by means of springs, and the bolt on each door is driven home through an iron side piece containing a circular hole an inch or so in depth which receives it. On Thursday night, about half-past 10 o'clock, the apparatus for bolting the doors was sprung, one of the underkeepers made a tour around the building to see that the doors had been properly secured. He detected nothing out of the way; but about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the doors of the cells were opened to allow the convicts to go out to their work, the startling discovery was made that Harcq and Ulrich were missing. Upon examination it was found that each of the men had filled the hole which received the bolt on the floors of their respective cells with pieces of turnip, which they had saved from their dinner, so that when the doors of all the other cells were secured, on Thursday night, the bolts of their doors were not driven home. Consequently, the doors were left comparatively open, and the keeper did not discover it. Once in the corridor, the men climbed up to the tier above, and proceeding along the platform (or corridor) to one of the towers at the corner of the building, began to saw a bar of the window which opened out on the yard surrounding the institution. They succeeded in sawing off one bar, and thereby made an aperture about eighteen by ten inches, through which they crawled and let themselves down by a rope to the ground, a distance of some twenty feet. It was but the work of a moment to scale the board fence surrounding the yard and escape into the adjoining country. The small saws were found in the apartment of the tower, near the window. Mr. McNeeley immediately informed United States Marshal Dallon of their escape, and subsequently information was lodged at police headquarters in New York, and with Colonel Wood; but up to a late hour last night no clue had been obtained of their whereabouts. There can hardly be any blame attached to Mr. McNeeley in this matter; if any person is to blame, it is the underkeeper who made the rounds on Thursday night.

It is rather strange that there should not be a night watchman inside the building, in order to prevent these midnight escapes. Every prison equal in size to this Penitentiary has one, and the authorities will now see the necessity of having one there in the future. Had there been such a person there on Thursday night, in all probability neither Ulrich nor Harcq would have escaped.

A party who resides at Coney Island reported last evening that at about three o'clock yesterday morning he saw two men answering the description of the fugitives walking near the west end of the island. As they acted in a suspicious manner he watched them, and finally saw them enter a boat and row off. It is not at all improbable that these men were the fugitives.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DREADFUL FIRE AT ST. KITTS.

Town of Basseterre Nearly Destroyed.

By the brig Stephen Bishop, we have received a copy of the Barbadoes *Globe*, containing full particulars of the almost total destruction by fire, on the night of the 3d, instant of the town of Basseterre, on the island of St. Kitts. The only buildings left were the Custom House, the jail, and a fire-proof warehouse. It is not known what caused the fire, but the wind being high, it soon spread and enveloped the town—the houses being for the most part of wood. The church erected in 1855-6, one of the handsomest in the West Indies, though of stone, was destroyed with the rest, the roof taking fire, so great was the heat and fierce blaze from the burning houses around. It raged from half-past 11 to 6 o'clock next morning, leaving the town in smoking ruins. The bank shared the fate of the other buildings, but the money and books, being put into the vault, were saved, and next morning transferred to a bomb-proof powder magazine in the jail, as the safest place of deposit.

Great distress, of course, was felt, as well as alarm, as may be gathered from the language in which the Lieutenant-Governor (McKenzie) speaks of the helpless condition of the inhabitants, exposed without shelter to the inclemency of the weather, and without protection against the misconduct and lawlessness of the ill-disposed. It does not appear that the people are suffering from the want of provisions at present, as by private letters it is stated that there are plenty of provisions, but rather from the loss of their houses, and the want of storehouses to lay up provisions and such articles of clothing, furniture, etc., as they were fortunate enough to save. Their wants appear more especially to be articles of clothing, furniture, and lumber.

There appears to be no want of food; but it is being sent away, as there is no place in which it can be sheltered. The negroes behaved disgracefully, refused to work, and stole and drank. A letter, under date of July 8, estimates that three or four hundred persons, delicately nurtured, were without food or shelter.—*New Haven Journal.*

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Jeff. Davis' Tone of Mind—Mr. D'Arcy McGee's Fenian Revelations—The Honorable Gentleman in a Tight Place—Tumult Expected.

MONTREAL, August 9.—Paul Bagley finds Jeff. Davis obdurate. To-day Mr. McGee received a letter threatening him with assassination if he disclosed any facts concerning the Fenian organization in Canada, which might also implicate prominent American Fenians. A letter from Buffalo was also received by Mr. McGee, inclosing a sketch of a gallows and coffin, having the inscription, "You archtraitor, if you oppose Devlin, by G—, such will be your fate." The letter was accompanied by a copy of the Buffalo *Vindicator*, a Fenian newspaper, containing a speech made by General Spear, winding up thus:—"That vile and wretched traitor, that veritable Judas, McGee, will be the first example." On Monday the disclosures promised by McGee are to commence. Mr. McGee has all the Government papers connected with the late Fenian raids in his possession, and his disclosures will, it is said, implicate many prominent Irish citizens of Canada. The popular feeling runs very high, and violence is looked for every hour.

Executive Movements.

OTTAWA, August 9.—The Governor-General left this capital by steamboat this morning. Lieutenant-Governor Stisted left last night by railroad for Toronto. The Governor is also gone to Toronto.

Interview with General Cole, the Murderer of Hiscock.

The Troy *Whig* gives the following account of a visit by the editor to General Cole in jail:—

"We found the General confined in a whitewashed cell, twenty-four feet square, with a luminous window, with an alley, quite large enough to let in all the sun of a heated day, and annoying at times, no doubt, for the want of shade curtains. The floor was bare. Strung across the room a clothes-line, dandled over whose pendent chord were numerous daily newspapers—the New York *Tribune* having the advantage in point of numbers. A common bench barricaded the north end of the room, at the south, an iron army camp cot, a chair or two, a card table, with the remains of a dinner repast, and another table, laid with books, adorned the apartment. A casual examination of the latter indicated that the literary taste of the General ran to religious rather than carnal works. The Bible had a prominent place. Jay's 'Family Prayers' and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' were conspicuous, and in friendly relationship we discovered the dramatic writings of Shakespeare, their pages wide open and apparently just scanned by this sad student of the cell. A glimpse at the unconcealed text of the immortal bard showed the singularly appropriate marked lines:—

'The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bodies.'

"The General himself was *en deshabille*. Coatless and vestless, he stood in a pair of very handsomely embroidered slippers, dark grey pants, supported by suspenders of like embroidery with the slippers, and linen unexceptionably neat. His personal *physique* is not as fine and commanding as we have been led to expect from the press descriptions of him. About five feet ten inches in stature, the latter given to pinguidity, non-striking features, black hair, scraggy moustache of like color, and a restless, saddened eye, he strikes the observer as a man of impulse rather than will and character. In manner he appeared to be excitedly nervous, and paced the floor of his cell continually, not halting when spoken to. In the brief, desultory conversation we had with him he spoke most affectionately of his children, his eyes glistening with tears at the time, remarking that he would have them with him were it not for the impressions it might have on their youthful minds in coming to a jail and finding their father incarcerated behind its bars. He talked gratefully of the recent visit of his brother, the United States Senator from California, and anticipated his coming again with pleasure. Delicacy forbade our referring to his wife or the lamentable circumstances that led to the killing of Hiscock. In parting, a friend remarked to him that he hoped to see him at his home again in Syracuse, to which the General replied, 'If you do, you will see me there honorably,' meaning, no doubt, that the cloud on his name would have floated away."

HOW FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE.

The profit of "patent medicines" is illustrated by some statements made in a recent report upon the manufacturing resources of Buffalo. It first mentions the success of Mr. Loveride, the inventor of the "Wahoo Bitters." Another instance is that of a Mr. Swaim, a poor Philadelphia bookbinder. He had a kind of sore on his leg, which troubled him very much. One day, as he was running over the page of a book he was binding, his eye came across a recipe for making a syrup which, it was said, would cure scrofula, king's evil, and other diseases of the blood. He copied it, got some of the materials at the drug shop, took the medicine, and in time was cured. He then made some for his friends and acquaintances, and finally left his binder's counter and entered upon the manufacture of "Swaim's Panacea." It began to sell, and finally its fame spread wherever civilization had gone, and in some parts where the people do not enjoy that blessing to this day. He paid enormously for advertising, and after many years he built blocks of stores, and splendid mansions in Philadelphia, where they appear in all their magnificent proportions, the pride of the city, and a monument to the memory and enterprise of a patent medicine man. He died, and left his heirs a million or more.

Dr. David Jayne died in Philadelphia a short time since, leaving $3,000,000. He commenced about thirty-five years since, as poor as he could be, in putting up a round of what he called "family medicines," such as sanative pills, carminative balsam, worm medicine, expectorant, and a score of other curative preparations. Philadelphia is dotted with structures erected by him. He had great taste for the tall and massive order of architecture. His residence stands on Chesnut street, near the Schuylkill bridge. The edifice is of pure marble, and is the most exquisite mansion in Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is a Philadelphian. When a young man he was in a deep-seated consumption, and was cured by an old Indian remedy. The knowledge of his cure made a demand for the medicine, and at one time he kept a small office in Courtland street, New York. For many years it was up-hill work to make the medicine take, but by dint of persistent advertising and the indomitable will that surmounts all obstacles, he has come out all right. At this time he is, perhaps, the most active of any of the prominent patent medicine men, devoting his whole time to the practice of his profession.

Dr. Schenck has made a specialty of examining lungs; he has invented an instrument called the respirometer, for osculating or examining lungs, which it is said detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs. He is professionally in New York and Boston every week, where hundreds, from far and near, come to see him and get examined. He is also professionally at his elegant establishment, corner of Sixth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia, where his medicines are made.

The desideratum long sought for by the medical fraternity has been a substitute for mercury, something possessing its virtues without its baneful effects. This discovery he claims to have made, and is contained in what he denominates Schenck's Mandrake Pills. His sales of these alone are enormous, as they act directly on the liver and are required by every bilious person, and doubtless yield a large revenue. At present he is the largest advertiser in the country, and his advertisements, like his personal appearance, is plain, solid, abounding in good sense and perfect sincerity. He is probably worth his hundreds of thousands by this time, and besides valuable properties in Philadelphia he owns a large farm on the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, some sixteen miles out of Philadelphia, where he has built the finest mansion in that part of the country. The station named after him is at that point where travelers see in large letters, as they go, by "consumption can cured." The beautiful scenery, tastefully laid out ground, and well cultivated fields, make it a pleasing object of interest to the weary traveller in the long journey from Washington to New York. There are scores of others in Philadelphia whose names escape us at this moment, who have realized large fortunes and built for themselves splendid mansions in that city out of the same line of business.

It may be thirty-five years ago that Dr. Benjamin Brandeth made his debut in New York as a vender of pills. It was alleged at the time that he procured his recipe from an old man who either came over with him in the ship from England, or that he became acquainted with him in New York. It makes no matter which. When he first started in Hudson street, he was too poor to advertise, and for some time sold his pills by the single box, until he acquired a sufficient sum to put a short advertisement in the *Sun*. As the pills began to sell, he increased the manufacture and establishment of agencies, in all cases leaving them with booksellers, never allowing druggists to sell them as his agents. After a while he found the druggists were selling more than he was manufacturing, and an investigation proved that they were an imitation article. This gave him a good chance to caution the public against counterfeits. In time he opened a central office in Broadway, above Warren street, which for a long time remained his principal office. At length he made terms with the druggists, and the pills became a regular article on the price list of wholesale houses. Afterwards a site was purchased at Yonkers, where a factory was built, which supplied the demand. A sloop carried a load of hogsheads of pill-boxes up, and brought a load of pills in boxes back. The Doctor probably owns a steamboat to do his carrying business now. We have no means of estimating his riches. The Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal street, is owned by him, and we presume he owns whole squares of other real estate in New York.

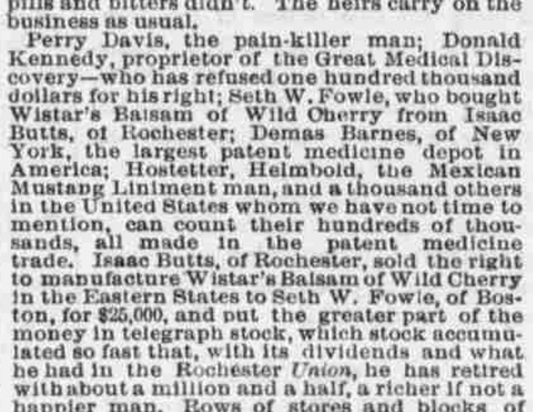
Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, came very near ruining all his relatives after he started his pills, sarsaparilla, and cherry pectoral. It was a tedious time he had in fighting advertising bills and other expenses. He spent what little he had, and borrowed all his relatives had, till finally the medicines began to make returns, and from that time, some twenty years, he has been making money. He owns a paper mill, where he makes a peculiar paper which he claims is not easily counterfeited, in which he wraps his various preparations. People who estimate his wealth run him into millions. At one time he was, if he is not still, a heavy stockholder in the New York *Tribune* Association. Such men are apt to leave their imprint, even if they made their money in the manufacture of patent medicines.

William B. Moffatt was a silk merchant in New York. Besides being a bankrupt, his health had become very much impaired from over-work and trouble of one kind or another. In his extremity he conceived the idea of making a pill and bitters. They cured his infirmities, and made a millionaire of him in less than twenty years. Persons familiar with New York can tell the number of magnificent stores he owned on Broadway and other parts of the city. He died some years ago, but the pills and bitters didn't. The heirs carry on the business as usual.

Perry Davis, the pain-killer man; Donald Kennedy, proprietor of the Great Medical Discovery—who has refused one hundred thousand dollars for his right; Seth W. Fowle, who bought Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry from Isaac Butts, of Rochester; Demas Barnes, of New York, the largest patent medicine depot in America; Hostetter, Helmbold, the Mexican Mustang Liniment man, and a thousand others in the United States whom we have not time to mention, can count their hundreds of thousands, all made in the patent medicine trade. Isaac Butts, of Rochester, sold the right to manufacture Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in the Eastern States to Seth W. Fowle, of Boston, for $25,000, and put the greater part of the money in telegraph stock, which stock accumulated so fast that, with its dividends and what he had in the Rochester *Union*, he has retired with about a million and a half, a richer if not a happier man. Rows of stores and blocks of land owned by him in Rochester attest the truth of what we write. Isaac commenced by selling Sherman's lozenges and Peter's pills on commission. Patent medicines have made him a princely fortune.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.


VINUM BONUM BONUM SANGUINEM FACIT.
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, **A. SPEER,**
No. 243 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuthslmsp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. Per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2mSp

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuth4p

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

2000 YDS. UNION CASSIMERE

AT FIFTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
LAST YEAR'S PRICE WAS $1·10.

A good opportunity is offered, in our sales of CHEAP WOOLLENS, for persons to secure GOOD BARGAINS for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOSING SALES OF

AMERICAN AND BRITISH LAWNS,
AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS.
ORGANDIES AT TWENTY CENTS.
ALL GRADES AT A REDUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

12½ CENT CALICOES.

BEST LOTS, FOR THE PRICE, WE HAVE SOLD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
229} ABOVE RACE.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1·40 to $5·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices. Shirtings and sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

WE OFFER A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BLANKETS, AND COTTON AND WOOL FLANNELS, AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.

12-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
11-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
10-4 FINE WHITE BLANKETS.
VERY FINE CRIB BLANKETS.
BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, FINE, 25 AND 31 CENTS.
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, HEAVY, 20, 25, 31, AND 37 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL AND DOMET FLANNELS IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

STOKES & WOOD,
3 9s] NO. 702 ARCH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE,

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19tm

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 8smw6p Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
August 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a general assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [8 8 3t

LARGE SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
August 15, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the particular attention of the trade is called. [8 10 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 13, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 7 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
August 15, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 16, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 10 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include
THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t24

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8 9

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale N. E. corner Chesnut and Thirteenth streets.
BAR-ROOM FIXTURES, ENGRAVINGS, GAS FIXTURES, LIQUORS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, will be sold, the Fixtures of the Shakespeare House, comprising Bar Counters, Mirror, Framed Engravings and Paintings, Gas Fixtures, Decanters, Glass Ware, Refrigerator, Awnings, one barrel of Whisky, Wines, etc. 1t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
THREE MODERN DWELLINGS, CARPENTER SHOP, and BUILDING LOTS, HERMAN Street, Germantown.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

I.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story modern brick (rough cast) Dwelling thereon erected, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 4, northeastwardly from Main street, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 85 feet on the southwestwardly line thereof, and 84 feet 3¼ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, with the privilege of a three-feet wide alley leading into an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street. Dwelling was erected in the most substantial manner; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, sitting-room, four chambers, heater, range, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, gas, etc., and is in perfect order.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 6, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width northwestwardly 84 feet 3¼ inches on the northwesterly line thereof, and 83 feet 6½ inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

III.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with improvements similar to No. 1, situate on the northwesterly side of Herman street, No. 8, containing in front or breadth on said Herman street 16 feet, and extending in length or depth of that width 83 feet 6½ inches on the northwesterly line thereof and 82 feet 10 inches on the northeasterly line thereof, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege of the same.

IV.

All that lot or piece of ground, with the two-story frame carpenter shop thereon erected, situate in the rear of Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street containing in breadth southwestwardly and northeastwardly 48 feet, and in depth northwestwardly and southeastwardly 37 feet, with the privilege of an eleven-feet wide cartway leading into Herman street.

V.

All those three certain lots or pieces of ground, situate on the northwestwardly side of Herman street, Nos. 12, 14, and 16, each containing in front or breadth on Herman street 16 feet, and in length or depth about 81 feet, including a three-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

VI.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the rear of Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street, containing in breadth 48 feet, and in length or depth 38 feet, with the privilege of an eleven feet wide cartway, leading into Herman street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 10 s31 No. 508 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS' SALE.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, STABLE and COACH HOUSE, and LOT, 22 by 240 feet, No. 1516 SPRUCE Street.

On MONDAY, August 26, 1867, will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the four-story brick residence (brown-stone front), stable and carriage-house, and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Spruce street, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-eight feet eastward from the east side of Sixteenth street in the Seventh Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Containing in front or breadth on said Spruce street 22 feet, and in length or depth of that width southward between lines parallel with said Sixteenth street, 240 feet to a 40 feet wide street or court laid out by Stevenson M. Leaming parallel with the said Spruce street, to extend eastward from the said Sixteenth street 200 feet, and to remain open for public use forever.

Residence was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, expressly for the occupancy of the late owner, has large saloon parlor, large breakfast room, and two kitchens on the first floor, two chambers, bath and water-closet, large dining-room with butler's pantry, and library with verandah back on the second floor, five chambers, bath and water-closet on the third floor, and three chambers on the fourth, two heaters, two ranges, back stairway to the third floor, speaking tubes, marble mantels throughout, stationary wash-basins to the third floor, etc. etc. and is in perfect order.

Clear of all incumbrance.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 10 s31. No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession.
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